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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST.— PARIS: ...dy with rain. Temp. 10-7 (50-45). Tomorrow ...y. Yesterday's temp. 10-6 (50-41). LONDON: ...dy with rain. Temp. 9-4 (48-39). Tomorrow ...y. Yesterday's temp. 9-7 (48-45). CHANNEL: ...h. ROME: Changeable. Temp. 13-1 (55-34). ...YORK: Rain. Temp. 7-3 (45-37). Yester... (emp. 7-2 (45-37). ...DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS—PAGE...

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	£1 80
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Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
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After Final Flurry of Violence

New IRA Truce Expected

BELFAST, Jan. 24 (UPI).— ...h Republican Army sources ... today that the Provisional ... would call an indefinite ...se-fire during the weekend in ...hange for a reduction of Brit... Army activities and assurances ... the army will cut down ...assment of Roman Catholic ...pects.

...he sources said that the Pro...onal Sinn Fein, the political ...g of the Provisional IRA, has ...d secret talks with government officials and that the decision to order a new truce grew out of these talks.

The sources said that in the negotiations the British had also agreed to hold further talks and to consider releasing 100 more IRA prisoners.

Earlier, the Andersonstown News, a local weekly newspaper circulating in the Roman Catholic area of Belfast, said that the Provisionals will lower the level of violence to pave the way for a statement next week announcing a cease-fire.

The IRA sources said that the outlawed organization had planned to demonstrate its power before the truce comes into effect this weekend.

That objective apparently underlay the violence that has rocked Northern Ireland for the last four days and spread last night to London, where Britain's first bomb explosion in a month damaged a pumping station and slightly injured four persons.

The IRA sources also said that the renewed spate of violence was meant to show Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees that the rebel organization was negotiating from a position of strength.

This objective had been attained, the sources said.

An official announcement on the resumption of the truce—which the IRA brought to an end Jan. 16—would be made in Dublin, where the IRA's Army Council has been meeting in secret session, the sources said.

On Dec. 22, the Provisionals declared a cease-fire in the five-year war they have been waging to drive the British out of Northern Ireland. But they called it off with accusations that neither the British nor Irish governments were cooperating in the drive for peace.

Since then, four more persons have died in sectarian violence in the province, bringing the death toll since August, 1969, to 1,147.

Car Hijacked

The British Army said that a car was hijacked in the Irish Republic last night by masked gunmen who placed a bomb in the vehicle and told the driver to go to a checkpoint just across the border in Northern Ireland.

The driver followed instructions and left the car outside a border post near Newry, 50 miles south of Belfast. He then alerted soldiers and the area was evacuated. The bomb exploded and no one was injured. But a policeman was wounded in a separate shooting incident in Newry.

Police said that two hijacked trucks believed to be booby-trapped were left blocking a road between Londonderry and Belfast. The road was sealed off until demolition experts reached the scene at daybreak.

Today, bombs rocked several parts of Belfast in what police believe was a last-minute flurry of violence before the cease-fire resumes.

Bombers struck at a Roman Catholic church, two supermarkets, a British Army post and on a busy street, causing some damage but no casualties.

Hunger Strike

In the Irish Republic, Joe Cahill, 54, former Belfast commander of the Provisional IRA who was released from jail today for reasons of health, told newsmen that 17 Provisional IRA prisoners in Portlaoise maximum security prison have begun a hunger strike. Mr. Cahill said that they were ready to fast until death unless the authorities met a list of 18 demands.

He said the demands included segregation from prisoners belonging to the rival Marxist-oriented Official wing of the IRA and improved visiting, educational and medical facilities.

"They are prepared to go to the death if necessary," Mr. Cahill said. "The hunger strike has always been our most sacred weapon."

Mr. Cahill had served 20 months of a three-year sentence for gun running. He has been suffering from heart disease.



United Press International

AT OPEC TALKS—From left, Belaid Abdessalam, Algerian energy minister; Perez Guerrero, Venezuelan minister of state for economic affairs, and Sheikh Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian minister of mines and oil, exchanging views before opening session.

House Unit Acts To Block Ford's Oil-Tariff Boost

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (IHT).—Launching the House Democrats' counterattack against the administration's energy program, the Ways and Means Committee voted today to bar for 90 days an increase by President Ford in the tariff on imported oil.

In a closed morning session, the committee also voted to raise the federal debt ceiling to $531 billion and then agreed to combine the debt ceiling increase and the tariff delay into one bill, which may make the measure virtually veto-proof. President Ford, in a proclamation yesterday, ordered that the tariff on oil be raised by $1 a barrel in each of the next three months, starting Feb. 1. Mr. Ford has threatened to veto any congressional action aimed at delaying the increase.

The committee vote to combine the tariff and debt-ceiling proposals was 15 to 14. The subsequent vote giving committee approval to the dual measure was 19 to 15. The bill will go to the House floor next week.

Faces Senate Fight

If the combined measure passes both the House and Senate, where it faces stiff fights aimed at either separating the two parts or killing the tariff delay outright, it will almost certainly be signed by the President because, without the rise in the debt ceiling, the government will not be able to borrow money needed to pay its bills.

In a plan outlined by the President last week, an oil-tariff rise is viewed by the administration as a necessary interim measure to help cut back American use of foreign oil while Congress considers a broad program that would include a $2-a-barrel tax on all oil.

The projected increase in the tariff ran into immediate hostile reaction from congressional Democrats and others who charged that such a tax would increase inflation without necessarily causing a reduction in the use of oil.

The President defied congressional requests that the tariff rise be delayed. With the House committee's action today, Congress opened a battle over how to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil.

Reminded of Watergate

Rep. William Green, D-Pa., the sponsor of the measure delaying the tariff increase, charged that the President's action was reminiscent of the Nixon administration's abuses in the Watergate affair.

He argued that Mr. Ford had exceeded his authority by raising the levy.

Across Capitol Hill, Senate Majority Whip Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., predicted that the Senate would back the committee action and substitute restrictions on oil imports for the President's boost in tariffs.

Sen. Byrd asserted that such a course would decrease American dependence on foreign oil without the inflationary price increases that he said would be necessitated by Mr. Ford's proposals.

At the White House, Press Secretary Ron Nessen told newsmen that Mr. Ford felt that the committee was indulging in "old-fashioned politics."

Mr. Nessen said: "The President feels the issues we are deal-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Ford Foresees Summer Visit By Brezhnev

First U.S. Indication Trip Is Still Slated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—President Ford told a group of Soviet journalists yesterday that he was looking forward to meeting with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev in the summer.

Mr. Ford met with 11 visiting Soviet journalists for 20 minutes in the Oval Office at the White House. He also told the group that he considered his participation in the November summit meeting in Vladivostok "very productive" and "one which whetted his appetite" to revisit the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ford's remarks were the first indication in recent weeks that he still considers that a Washington summit meeting with Mr. Brezhnev is likely in the summer.

It has been widely reported that Mr. Brezhnev, 68, either is seriously ill or is engaged in a Kremlin power struggle.

"The President said that he had had the privilege in November of visiting the Soviet Union and that while in Vladivostok he had a very successful meeting with General Secretary Brezhnev," the White House said in a statement after yesterday's visit by the Soviet journalists.

"The President said that he was encouraged with the contacts that he has had with Soviet government representatives, both in Vladivostok and in Washington, and that the two nations have a great opportunity to contribute toward peace in the world," the statement reported.

The Soviet journalists told White House reporters yesterday that they knew nothing about reports of a Brezhnev illness or political struggle.

Trip's Planning Begins

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Working-level contacts have started on planning Mr. Brezhnev's scheduled U.S. visit later this year, American officials said today.

They said that no date has been set although May or June was mentioned after President Ford's first summit meeting with Mr. Brezhnev at Vladivostok. Mr. Brezhnev first visited the United States in 1973, for a meeting with former President Richard Nixon.

Ford View on Mideast

Geneva Talks Likely If Kissinger Falters

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT). ...resident Ford said last night ...t if Secretary of State Henry ...singer failed to make progress ...ard a new Egyptian-Israeli ...ord, the United States would ...obably be "forced to go to ...neva" for a reconvening of the ...ference advocated by the ...iet Union.

...arlier, it was reported that ... Kissinger, in testifying before ... Senate Foreign Relations ...mmittee, had said that the ...sians would probably have to ... more actively involved in the ...xt phase of Middle East peace ...orts even if his latest media...n produces a second-stage ...cord between Israel and Egypt. Mr. Ford, in a "conversation" ...levised live, also restated that ...e United States would not rule ...t the use of force if faced with ...strangulation" by oil-producing ...ountries.

In discussing the possible use of ...rce—first raised hypothetically ... Mr. Kissinger in an interview ...rly this month—Mr. Ford was ...ked about a report in the ...w *Republic* magazine that three Army divisions were being readied to be sent to the Middle East.

An interviewer said the Pentagon had confirmed this report and asked Mr. Ford to "shed light" on what the divisions would do.

Mr. Ford said he did not believe he should discuss "any particular military contingency plans." Later, a Defense Department spokesman, Maj. Gen. Winant Sidle, said that there were "no plans to move any divisions anywhere, much less the Middle East."

According to several participants at the committee hearing on Tuesday, Mr. Kissinger seemed to be saying that his personal mediation between Israel and the Arabs, which has dominated Middle East diplomacy for the last year, would have to be supplemented in subsequent stages by a wider involvement, from which the Russians could no longer be excluded.

Mr. Kissinger, who went to Los Angeles yesterday for a speech

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Political Meeting Opens in Algeria

OPEC Told to Resist U.S. 'Threats'

By Jim Hoagland

ALGIERS, Jan. 24 (WP).—The world's major oil-exporting countries opened their first high-level political meeting today on a defensive note, with speakers calling on the oil producers to stand firm in the face of what was described as an American strategy of confrontation and threats.

Abdelaziz Bouteflika, foreign minister of Algeria, the host country, warned the ministers of foreign affairs, petroleum and finance of the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that Western countries were preparing "an act of aggression" instigated by the United States.

Mr. Bouteflika, who was elected chairman of the conference, and Algeria's state-controlled media hammered hard on the theme that the United States was behind "a deliberately hostile campaign" aimed at breaking the oil cartel's unified position, which has driven crude oil prices up 400 per cent in 15 months.

First Joint Meeting

At the meeting here, foreign and finance ministers of the OPEC countries, which produce 80 per cent of the world's oil exports, joined the oil ministers for the first time in an OPEC meeting.



UPI

Abdelaziz Bouteflika, the Algerian foreign minister, delivering opening speech.

Their formal task is to prepare an agenda for a meeting of OPEC heads of state next month as a prelude to an international conference between oil producers and consumers.

The tone of Mr. Bouteflika's opening speech and private comments by delegates made it clear that the theme of the conference has developed into seeking an OPEC response to what the oil militants see as a U.S. attack not only on oil prices but also on the cartel's existence.

Mr. Bouteflika lashed out at the U.S. sponsored international energy agency, formed last month by 13 major oil-importing nations that agreed to share petroleum if members were confronted with an embargo.

Asserting that OPEC nations would impose an embargo only if "an act of aggression" were commited against them, Mr. Bouteflika argued that "the instigators" are "establishing very concrete plans based on an act of aggression."

'Tyrant' Label Rejected

He also assailed "official warnings from the Western world" of the use of force against oil producers and what he termed the Western effort to depict OPEC as the "tyrants of the Third World." Mr. Bouteflika said that these were part of an effort to prepare world opinion for military measures against the producers.

Diplomatic sources said that the oil producers seem to be increasingly concerned by signs that France and other Western European nations are drawing closer to the United States on energy matters and that developing countries are also beginning to turn against the oil producers.

In its reports on the conference, the Algerian media stressed the danger of a consumer bloc's being formed to confront OPEC.

Direct Conflict

In a position that directly conflicts with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's calls for a consumer-producer dialogue on unacceptably high oil prices, Mr. Bouteflika said that energy could not be considered as the only topic for dialogue.

Any conference would have to deal with the entire world economic situation, he said. Some OPEC members are pushing for an indexing of industrial goods and raw materials to protect the oil producers' income against inflation.

Diplomatic sources said that agreement on an agenda for a summit meeting would have to be reached here if the summit was to be held at all. They predicted that a continuance of the Algerian line on the United States in the conference's private sessions or in its final resolutions could lead strong allies of the United States such as Saudi Arabia, to back away from holding the summit. For this reason, they expected a moderation of tone in the closed sessions which will probably deal with OPEC positions on indexing, general principles of production and pricing levels and the recycling of petrodollars to Western nations hit hard by price rises.

Watching Arabs' Weapons

U.S. Will Sell Israel Missiles That Can Carry A-Warheads

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT). ...he administration has inform... Congress that it will sell Israel ...nt 200 Lance missiles, short...ge ballistic missiles capable of ...ying nuclear warheads, De...se Department officials said ...terday.

...he sale will mark the first ...e that the United States has ...plied advanced ballistic mis...s to the Middle East, although ...has sold Israel fighters and ...ck bombers capable of car...g nuclear bombs.

...he Soviet Union in the last ...r has provided Syria, and ...sumably Egypt, with short...ge ballistic missiles—a devel...ment that led to intensified ...ssure from Israel to obtain the ...ce missiles from the United ...tes.

...he Lance, which is just being ...oduced in the U.S. Army, is ...ighly mobile missile with a ...ge of about 70 miles. It is ...wn as a "dual-capable" mis... meaning it can carry either ...nventional or a nuclear war...d.

...hus far, the missile has been ...rded by the U.S. Army as ...narily a nuclear weapon, ...rily because of congressional ...bts that the weapon would ...effective, in terms of its cost, ...h a conventional warhead.

Cluster Bomblet

...he Israeli plan, according to ...tagon officials, is to use the ...pon with a conventional war...d, particularly for attacking ...i-aircraft missile sites. One ...the conventional warheads ...eloped for the missile is a ...ster bomblet," consisting of ...ball-sized bombs that are ...ed over a wide area when the ...head strikes the ground.

...some congressional circles ...t have been informed of the ..., there is concern that the ...oduction of a missile known ...have a nuclear capacity will ...ease pressures in the region, ...ticularly in the Arab coun..., to acquire atomic weapons. ...srael, which has taken the ...ition that it would not be ... first to use atomic weapons ... the region, is widely believed ... American intelligence circles ... have the components to as...ble atomic weapons. Accord... to weapons experts, it would ...be too difficult for Israel to ...clop an atomic warhead to fit ...o the relatively small Lance ...sile.

...he first indication of the ...ned sale of the Lance to ...el was contained in a guard... notification sent by the Defense Department last week to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The notification said that the Defense Department planned to sell Israel $46,075,501 worth of missiles and launchers.

The name of the missile was deleted from the copy of the notification printed in the Congressional Record yesterday. Defense officials initially suggested that the sale involved the TOW anti-tank missile but confirmed yesterday that the missile was the Lance.

Israel has been pressing for nearly four years for the Lance missile. Until now the United States has preferred to supply attack planes like the F-4 Phantom and the A-4 Skyhawk.

In 1971, following newspaper reports that the United States was considering supplying Israel with Lance missiles, the Nixon administration, in response to Egyptian protests, assured President Anwar Sadat that the United States had no commitment to provide Israel with the missiles.

In the last year, Israel has received nearly $2 billion in arms from the United States.

Japan's Premier Initiates Stronger Pro-Arab Policy

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (NYT).—Premier Takeo Miki disclosed a stronger pro-Arab Middle Eastern policy for his nation today, reflecting his government's anxieties over oil prices and supplies.

Mr. Miki, in a major address to parliament, called on Israel to withdraw from Arab territory occupied by war, urged a recognition of the "just rights of the Palestinians" and a "solution to the Jerusalem problem."

But the Premier also specifically endorsed Israel's right to exist and appealed to Arab oil producers to realize that the quadrupled price of crude oil had "brought about confusion in the world economic order." He noted that the impact on Japan has been particularly heavy.

Mr. Miki, who came to office last month, said that for Japan "there is no alternative in the foreseeable future but to continue to rely on Middle East oil. It naturally makes careful consideration on the part of Japan in framing its Middle East policy all the more important."

Japanese officials suggested that Japan would side with the Arab oil producers in any diplomatic maneuvering and, politically at least, in the event of renewed hostilities in the Middle East, from which Japan gets about 85 per cent of its oil.

The outlines of this policy appeared in a Japanese statement in November, 1973, after the Arabs had imposed their oil embargo. But Mr. Miki was noticeably stronger and more specific today and Japanese officials confirmed that his intent was to harden Japan's position.

Moreover, this was one of the rare times that a policy statement of this sort has been made on Japanese initiative. After the embargo was lifted, the Japanese continued their pro-Arab policy but took a low posture and reaffirmed it only when asked.

Mr. Miki's speech today put him at direct odds with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on at least one major point. The Japanese leader asserted that "the oil problem and the Middle East dispute cannot be discussed separately."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Emphasis on Ecumenism

Archbishop of Canterbury Is Installed With Splendor

By Joseph Frayman

LONDON, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The Most Rev. Donald Coggan, a slim, bespectacled man of 65, struck three times on the door of Canterbury Cathedral and was admitted to be enthroned today as the 101st archbishop of Canterbury.

The theme of Christian unity was emphasized at the installation today. For the first time since the Reformation 400 years ago, the Vatican was represented at an enthronement, by Johannes Cardinal Willebrands, head of the Secretariat for Christian Unity, on behalf of Pope Paul.

Also present, in their scarlet robes, were François Cardinal Marty, archbishop of Paris, and Leo Jozef Cardinal Suenens, archbishop of Mechlin and Brussels.

In sharp contrast were the black-robed patriarchs of the Orthodox churches of Greece and Russia, sitting together with the moderators and leaders of Methodists, Free Churches, Quakers and Salvationists. There were also bishops of the Lutheran Church from West Germany, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.



Keystone.

Most Rev. Donald Coggan, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Security Precautions

Despite the new spirit of ecumenism, the violence of the world of today was expressed in extraordinary security precautions, symbolized by the presence of police marksmen on rooftop positions overlooking the cathedral.

Today, the archbishop's sister, Miss Norah Coggan, on her way to lunch with him before the ceremony, was delayed until a special clearance was obtained. Metal detectors were run over the clothing of the archbishop's wife and their two daughters—Ann, a teacher, and Ruth, a missionary doctor, who had traveled from Pakistan—in case a lethal device had been planted in their clothing or purses.

But the grimness of the precautions faded before the magnificence of the robes in the 12 processions that were marshaled through the nave half an hour before the archbishop arrived.

Trumpet Fanfares

A fanfare of trumpets heralded the arrival of the Prince of Wales with his aunt, Princess Margaret, and the Duke of Kent, and another that of the archbishop, who wore a cope and miter of cloth of gold with a border of damask silk edged with gold. His cope bore the coats of arms of the places with which he has been associated, beginning with his school and ending with the arms of the Province of Canterbury.

Before a congregation of 3,000

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Stock Prices Surge for 4th Day in London

LONDON, Jan. 24 (IHT).—Share prices surged on the London Stock Exchange today, the Financial Times industrial share index showing its sharpest rise in points since 1971 and the biggest percentage rise in its history.

It was the fourth consecutive day of gains on the London market, which until Tuesday had been steadily declining for several months. Story Page 9.

House Given Bill to Prohibit FBI Files on Congressmen

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP).—Rep. Robert Kastenmeier, D-Wis., introduced a bill yesterday that would outlaw compilation of government files such as those maintained by the FBI on the personal lives of senators and congressmen.

Rep. Kastenmeier, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on the Administration of Justice, said the bill would also outlaw surveillance of citizens unless they were the subjects of criminal investigation or government job-application checks.

"This fear of the government spy which has haunted politically active citizens for decades will no longer be tolerated by the American people," he said. "I feel that the 94th Congress will be most sympathetic to this legislative proposal."

Rep. Kastenmeier introduced the legislation, which would be called the Freedom from Surveillance Act, as he announced plans for hearings on FBI practices beginning Feb 6.

FBI Director Clarence Kelley and Deputy Attorney General Laurence Silberman will be among the witnesses, Rep. Kastenmeier said. Subsequent hearings, he said, will probe practices of other government agencies.

Hearings on the FBI practices also are to be held Jan. 30 by the Civil and Constitutional Rights Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee.

Today the House Democratic Steering and Policy Committee was scheduled to meet to decide whether to recommend a select committee to probe the Central Intelligence Agency, FBI and other intelligence agencies.

The committee would be parallel to the recently created Senate select committee.

In another development, Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., a member of the Judiciary Committee, said in an interview that President Ford had missed the point of congressional concern over the FBI's practices.

Mr. Ford said earlier this week through White House spokesman Ron Nessen that the President has been assured and has no reason to doubt, that information on members of Congress is used only in criminal investigations or job-applicant checks.

Sen. Abourezk said the number of congressmen who fit into Mr. Ford's categories as subjects of investigations or job checks is small, and that any information needed for such investigations could readily be obtained once it was decided to start the investigation.

Palestinian Guerrillas Plan A Crackdown on Extremists

BEIRUT, Jan. 24 (AP).—Palestinian guerrillas have announced another crackdown on their extremist fringe to avert a confrontation with the Lebanese Army and stem criticism of their disciplinary problems.

The Palestine Liberation Organization claimed Wednesday that it had arrested five guerrilla renegades who fired rockets at the Lebanese Army garrison in Tyre. It did not say what punishment was planned.

Earlier, the PLO blamed the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine for the rocket attack. But a PFLP spokesman denied responsibility and claimed that his group had not handed over any of its members for disciplinary action.

However, the PFLP has threatened retaliation against the Lebanese Army for an incident last week in which three of its guerrillas were killed at a military checkpoint near the Israeli border.

Government sources also reported the arrest of six suspects in the southern town of Nabatiyeh, where an army truck was raked by machine-gun fire Wednesday. They said the arrests were made by a joint force of Lebanese troops and the guerrilla police force, known as the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command.

The suspects were identified as five Iranians and a Japanese. The government sources added, however, that the six young men denied any guerrilla affiliation and said they were students from the American University of Beirut who were attending a festival in Nabatiyeh when they were arrested.

A PLO spokesman in Damascus disclosed that the guerrilla leadership had been meeting with the Lebanese Army to smooth out differences and prevent future armed clashes.

"Although the affair is now considered closed," said Mohsen Abu Maizer, "our Lebanese brothers have insisted on the need for us to show more discipline."

The established leadership of the PLO has sought to discipline its radicals but the organization continues to be plagued by intra-guerrilla rivalries and unsanctioned terrorist operations abroad.

'Rejection Front'

The latter have been attributed to a "rejection front," formed by the PFLP, renegades from Yassir Arafat's Fatah group and other extremist splinter factions that feel the PLO is getting soft and giving up its liberation war against Israel in favor of defeatist diplomacy.

The PLO has vowed to punish three renegade guerrillas who staged the Orly Airport attack in Paris during the weekend. They have taken refuge in Baghdad and it is unlikely that the Iraqi government will hand them over.

Baghdad is the headquarters of the "rejection front" and its only known leader, a Fatah renegade, Ahmed Abu Nidal, has been sentenced to death in absentia by the PLO.

Last November, the PLO announced the arrest of 26 renegades, said to be connected with the "rejection front," after five Palestinian gunmen hijacked a British airliner from Dubai to Tunis.

A senior PLO informant denied yesterday that the 26 had been released. He said they were still being held "for investigation."

He also disclosed that Tunisia had quietly handed over the five hijackers and they have already been tried by a PLO revolutionary court. He did not say what punishment was decreed but disclosed that the sentence "has not been carried out yet because we are waiting to catch the ring leaders."

The PLO source indicated that they were being held somewhere in Lebanon.

Envoy Says Iraq Will Give PLO 3 Orly Terrorists

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP).—Iraq is ready to turn over to the Palestine Liberation Organization the three terrorists who staged Sunday's abortive Orly Airport raid, an Iraqi diplomat, Athallah Louca, said today. "It's only a question of time," he declared.

Mr. Louca said that the Boeing 707 jet carrying the terrorists from France was authorized to land in Baghdad only because of a special request from the French government. "The crew would have perished if we had not allowed the aircraft to land," he said in a radio interview.

PLO aides have condemned the raid as "criminal" and vowed that the terrorists will be "duly punished."

PLO 'Prisoners' Diverted

PARIS, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Egypt's President Anwar Sadat revealed in an interview published by the newspaper Le Figaro today that four Palestinian hijackers who killed a West German hostage aboard a British airliner at Tunis airport in November are being detained in Libya.

The PLO, which had condemned their action, was to have taken them to Cairo. But President Sadat said: "They are in Libya, where they have been detained since Tunisia handed them over to the Palestine Liberation Organization."

Hussein Sees Big-Power Role In Next, 'Total' Mideast War

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (UPI).—There probably will be another Arab-Israeli war and it will be "a catastrophe," with unprecedented bloodshed and possibly with big-power involvement, Jordan's King Hussein said in an interview published today.

"The question I ask is not whether such a catastrophe can *be avoided but for how long it* can be avoided," King Hussein told the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram.

The King said: "Unlike the last war [the 'Yom Kippur war' of October, 1973], the next one will be total. In other words, a catastrophe. I do not know what kinds of weapons will be used in it but I know that the two sides have horrible weapons. Bloodshed will be unprecedented and big-power involvement in the conflict cannot be ruled out even if they do not want it."

Stating that no solution to the Middle East crisis was in sight, King Hussein characterized the present situation as "a false peace that is shrinking by the hour."

Dodges Question

He dodged a question about Jordan's course in a new war. Noting that Jordan's military strength is "limited," he said: "Our role will be determined in the light of Jordan's capabilities and resources, on the one hand, and its responsibilities, on the other."

The King denied reports that he had received offers from Israel or the United States for a military disengagement on the Jordanian-Israeli front.

He said that Jordan was no longer qualified to negotiate for the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River because of the decision reached by other Arab states at last October's Arab summit conference in Rabat. The Arab nations decided then to give the Palestine Liberation Organization sole responsibility for the area.

"Consequently, there has been no contact with any party to discuss any specific points and no plans have been presented to Jordan for [Israeli] withdrawal or disengagement of forces," the King said.

Hussein pledged complete adherence by Jordan to the Rabat summit decision and said that his country "will not hesitate to support Palestinians with all its strength so they can regain their legitimate rights in their usurped land."

Guerrillas Banned

But he ruled out any return to Jordan of Palestinian guerrillas, saying the ban was designed "to avoid any repetition" of the 1970-71 Jordanian-guerrilla fighting inside Jordan.

He also said that Jordan was not considering any plan to let the PLO engage in any political activity in his country beyond the functions of the present PLO office in Amman.

The office is a small administrative unit; Al Ahram said that it is "almost frozen" into inactivity.

Recommended Hotels in SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
HOTEL BALI Place Cornavin 8. Tel.: 022/32 14 40.
Opposite Air-Terminal & Station.
Single Bed .....S.Fr. 55.—
Double Bed .....S.Fr. 80.—
60 rooms with bath, radio, TV, phone. Good restaurant with specialities.

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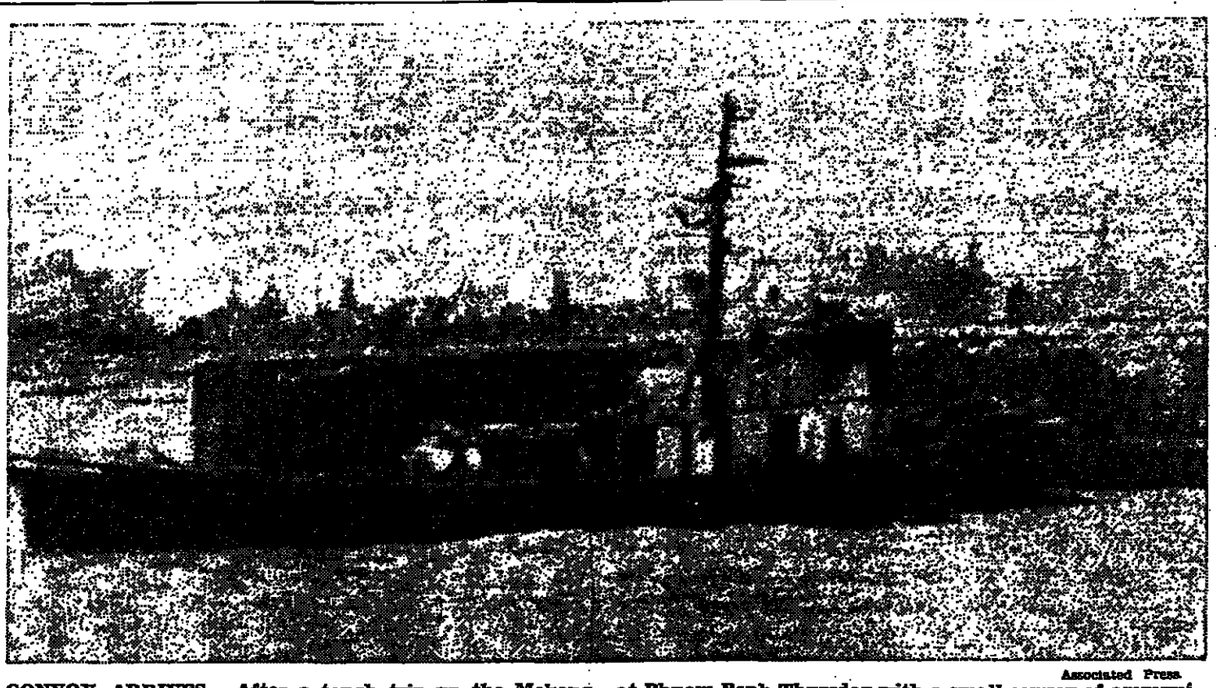
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Associated Press

CONVOY ARRIVES—After a tough trip up the Mekong during which it was hit by rocket fire, a tug arrived at Phnom Penh Thursday with a small convoy of ammunition and food. All land routes to the city have been cut.

Ethiopia Plans To Refurbish Lion of Judah

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's military rulers will strip the Lion of Judah—the symbol of Ethiopia under deposed Emperor Haile Selassie—of its crown and cross, the government-owned Addis Zemen newspaper reported today.

The lion, which has a crown on its head and a cross in its right paw, is on many Ethiopian postage stamps and on the back of every banknote.

An uncrowned lion holding a spear will replace the present symbol, the newspaper said.

Fire Bars Copters From Mountain

Saigon Reinforcements Are Beaten Back

SAIGON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Heavy anti-aircraft fire today prevented helicopters from landing reinforcements for South Vietnamese troops battling for a Communist-held mountain base that threatens a provincial capital 55 miles northwest of Saigon.

Government bombers and artillery reportedly attacked North Vietnamese positions before the attempt to land more troops on Nui Ba Den mountain, six miles northeast of Tay Ninh. But Communist fire drove back the helicopters loaded with troops.

Government forces launched an offensive yesterday to retake the base on the 3,300-foot mountain. It was lost to the North Vietnamese Jan. 6. Helicopters landed some troops on top of the mountain at the start of the operation but heavy fire kept succeeding waves from landing.

There have been no reports of any helicopters being shot down.

Tay Ninh was under sporadic rocket attack throughout the day and six persons were wounded. Government artillery positions supporting the Nui Ba Den operation also were reported to have been shelled.

Shelling in Cambodia

In Cambodia, insurgent gunners fired 27 rockets into the heart of Phnom Penh and shelled a district town farther north, the high command reported today.

The command said five 107-mm rockets landed on Phnom Penh's populous riverside, killing a civilian and wounding three.

Fourteen shells hit the district town of Prek Phneou, seven miles north of Phnom Penh but caused no damage or casualties, the command said.

The town has been under daily insurgent bombardment as fighting continued east, west and north of it.

Meanwhile, eight shells struck Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport, three miles west of the city, and the Kantuk ammunition dump, just west of the airport. No casualties or damage were reported.

Some international flights were canceled for fear of attack but domestic services continued, airline officials said.

The command reported government T-28 bombers struck Khmer Rouge ammunition depots near the old Tuol Leap railroad station and in Prey Veng Province, 13 to 29 miles east and west of Phnom Penh.

Two ammunition dumps were destroyed, the command said.

In Saigon, nine Americans demonstrated at the U.S. Embassy demanding an end to U.S. "responsibility for the continuing war."

They handed out leaflets in English and Vietnamese demanding that the U.S. government "cease support for the present Saigon regime... and respect the sacred right of self-determination for the South Vietnamese people."

President Nguyen Van Thieu in a speech called for continued U.S. support.

"We lack supplies for fighting," he said. "I call on our allies not to let the South Vietnamese people have the feeling that they are being dropped, cheated by their own allies' people.

"Do not let history record that a bigger allied country had dropped and forgotten its smaller allied country and let the Communists take over."

4 Die in USAF Copter

BANGKOK, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Four crewmen were killed when a U.S. Air Force helicopter crashed today near the Laotian border in northeast Thailand, a U.S. military spokesman said.

Japan Pushes Pro-Arab Line

(Continued from Page 1)

That generally agrees with the position taken by the Arabs.

Mr. Kissinger, on the other hand, has asserted that the Arab-Israeli political dispute should be negotiated separately from the oil issue.

Tanaka Fine Seen

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (WP).—Former Premier Kakuei Tanaka will probably be forced to pay a fine as a result of "minor errors" in income tax statements submitted during the last five years, Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira told the Diet yesterday.

Mr. Ohira, in an interim report on investigations into Mr. Tanaka's financial dealings, said that "errors in compilation of income" and "discrepancies in interpretation between Tanaka aides and tax officials" had been discovered, but there were "no great errors" indicating intentional evasion of taxes. He said "an appropriate disposition" of the case is expected by the end of March.

It was the first time any official had acknowledged that some illegalities had been found in Mr. Tanaka's financial affairs. A magazine exposé in October forced the 56-year-old politician to resign as premier in December. He has retained his seat in parliament but has not made any public appearances.

Papal Aide Says Legal Abortion Leads to Slavery

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Legalizing abortion would reduce women to slavery, the Vatican press spokesman said in an article published yesterday.

In his weekly column in the Vatican magazine Osservatore della Domenica, Federico Alessandrini said: "When people demand the 'depenalization' of the suppression of life, they are taking a downhill road which leads to the most execrable excesses."

He added that the consequence of legalized abortion in several European countries was that "she, the woman 'liberated' by divorce, contraception and abortion, is rapidly led back to the passive and humiliating servitude of the pagan age, even if everything is done not to let her realize it and even if she believes the contrary."

However, a public opinion poll to be published this week in the magazine Panorama says that 72.5 per cent of the women interviewed were in favor of liberalizing anti-abortion laws. Of the 1,000 women polled, 51.1 favored limited liberalization, and 21.4 per cent wanted complete legalization.

Haig Sees Key Italians

ROME, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Gen. Alexander Haig jr., making a get-acquainted visit as the new commander-in-chief of NATO forces, met with President Giovanni Leone, Premier Aldo Moro and Defense Minister Arnaldo Forlani today.

Ford Expects Geneva Talks If Kissinger Fails in Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

today and a "private visit" at San Clemente with former President Richard Nixon, also was reported to have said that he thought the chances were better than ever that he will succeed in bringing about a second-stage Israeli-Egyptian accord in the Sinai.

Mr. Ford, stressing that everyone believed the situation in the Middle East was very serious, said that he thought that "we might have a very good opportunity" to be successful in this latest step-by-step effort.

As to Mr. Kissinger's plans to return to the Middle East in the next few weeks—Feb. 7 is the current target date—Mr. Ford said, "He's going because we think it might be fruitful." But, the President added, "We don't want to raise expectations."

If no progress is made, he said, "we undoubtedly will be forced to go to Geneva." He said that he would be less optimistic "if the matter were thrown on the doorstep of Geneva."

Shutout Denied

Asked why the Americans seemed to try in the last year to keep the Russians out of the Middle East diplomacy, Mr. Ford denied that the United States was trying "to shut them out."

According to participants in the Senate hearing, Mr. Kissinger acknowledged that the Russians had played virtually no role in the current Middle East diplomacy but he defended his personal mediation as due not so much to an anti-Soviet policy but rather to the desire of the major participants—Egypt and Israel—for him to act as an intermediary.

He said, a participant reported, that once the efforts to bring about an Egyptian-Israeli second-stage accord were completed, the Russians would have to be brought into the picture.

Denial by White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—The White House denied today that three Army divisions might go to the Middle East and Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger called the report "Bunkum."

"I want to be firm on this, this is a clear, hard, firm answer," said White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen. "There's no truth in it."

"The United States is not creating any Middle East expeditionary force, is not creating three divisions to send to the Middle East and the United States has no plans to send any military divisions to the Middle East," Mr. Nessen said.

Nonpartisan Spirit Urged

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24 (WP).—Secretary Kissinger warned today that unless the Ford administration and Congress unify on foreign policy, some other nations might be tempted into irresponsible actions.

In a speech at a Los Angeles World Affairs Council luncheon, Mr. Kissinger said a new spirit of nonpartisan foreign policy is "a national necessity."

"In that spirit, and on behalf of the President, I invited the Congress to a new national partnership in the conduct of our foreign policy," he said.

Although Mr. Kissinger acknowledged that Congress has both the right and duty to participate in foreign policy-making, he made it clear that he wished Congress would leave the day-to-day conduct of diplomacy to him.

"It is important to recognize that the legislative process—deliberation, debate and statutory law—is much less well suited to the detailed supervision of the day-to-day conduct of diplomacy," he said.

Canterbury Installation

(Continued from Page 1)

tne service was borne along on a swelling tide of music, from choir organ and brass ensemble. Then the triumphant notes of another fanfare rang out and the choir sang "Te Deum Laudamus" in praise and celebration.

The archbishop's sermon reflected the opportunities and difficulties facing the Church of England. His elevation from archbishop of York was regarded at the time as a stop-gap measure, since his age gives him not much more than four years at Canterbury before he follows Lord Ramsey into retirement. But, the Times of London said today, "as the example of Pope John teaches so clearly, the church writes off its so-called caretakers at its peril."

The archbishop has already struck a note, as a man outspoken on public affairs, of common sense and refusal to despair. Dealing with the problems of the church in men and money, Dr. Coggan, once a priest in a slum, said:

"Let us say to our young men today: There is no finer life than that of a parish priest. Covet this calling. Train for it. Pour your best into it. Glory in it. Count yourself thrice-blessed if you hear God calling you to it."

The church, he added, will have to pay for the training and maintenance of these men. "It can no longer rely on dead men's *money, nor toy with stewardship,* nor fail to tithe income in a business-like fashion," he said.

"The truth is that when confidence revives, and love of God waxes warm, and faith burns bright, financial problems have a way of solving themselves."

Jobert Sees Setback In French A-Program

PARIS, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—Former French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert said yesterday that, in halting nuclear tests in the atmosphere, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was delaying France's nuclear program by at least two to three years.

He also warned the government against cooperation with West Germany on nuclear defense because it would lead to France's reintegration into the NATO military command. Defense Ministry officials denied that the nuclear program would suffer delays.

Subversive Group Suspected

Italy Investigates Alleged Pl For Rightist Order in Euro

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 24 (NYT).—Italian authorities are investigating a network of ultrarightists said to be engaged in subversion here and abroad with the ultimate aim of establishing a federation of authoritarian states.

The underground organization is known as the New European Order. The name recalls the label that Nazis used to describe the kind of political and social system they hoped to establish on the Continent after World War II.

All available information indicates that the extreme rightist group is small—probably no more than a few hundred militants in various West European countries.

However, the group is taken seriously enough by the recently established anti-terrorism unit of the Italian state police and by investigating magistrates for special inquiries to be made.

Secret Meeting

According to reports leaked from the office of an investigating judge in Turin, Luciano Violante, members of the underground network met secretly in Lyons from Dec. 27 to 29. Leading ultrarightists from France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Denmark reportedly attended. Exiles from Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia also are said to have participated.

Judge Violante is said to be scrutinizing records of the meeting in France found in the possession of four Italian neo-Fascists detained on their return home.

The judge has for some time been investigating neo-Fascist activities and has been looking into the New Order, the Italian affiliate of the New European Order, and other small illegal organizations.

The Turin judge and judiciary and police units in Rome and other Italian cities are known to be conducting inquiries into alleged ultrarightist subversion on the suspicion that it is linked with a long chain of bombings and other acts of terrorism.

Alleged Conspiracies

Members of the New Order and of an offshoot, the Black Order, are also suspected of being implicated in alleged conspiracies to overthrow the Italian government. There has been much talk about such neo-Fascist plots in Italy during the last few years and several alleged conspirators are in prison. But the evidence against them has not yet been introduced in open court.

The ultrarightist fringe groups are being disavowed by the legal neo-Fascist party, the Italian Social Movement-National Right Wing. This party, which has 56 representatives in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies, does not define itself as neo-Fascist but neither does it reject this label.

Greece's new democratic government is helping the Italian investigators. The Greek police detained two Italian neo-Fascists, Elio Massagrande and Claudio Bizzarri, who had been living in Athens for years and were alleged to have maintained links between ultrarightists in Italy and the former Greek dictatorship.

Greece expelled Mr. Bizzarri and is considering Italian requests for the extradition of Mr. Massagrande on charges of subversion and other illegal activities in Italy as a leade the New Order.

Judge Violante and other Ian investigators are also k to be gathering informatio a group of Italian ultrarig who appear to have fou refuge in Barcelona.

House Pane Acts to Bloc Oil-Duty Ri

(Continued from Page

ing with should be add *directly—that the normal ki* maneuvering and politics as is not appropriate."

Signing Is Indicated

However, the press sec indicated that if the con measure were passed by gress, it probably would be s He said that Mr. Ford be that vetoing the debt-c increase "would cause s problems" since the gover would run out of money t to continue its programs ar its employees.

The President had asked $106-billion increase, raisin ceiling from $495 billion t billion. The committee would raise the ceiling o $531 billion, in a $36-increase.

Meanwhile, Rep. John Mo Calif., released a Library of gress study which said that the President's energ posals would raise living co $50.3 billion in 1975, $20 more than the administ claims.

The higher figure woul volve an inflation rate incre between 6 per cent and 1 cent.

Even so, the higher figur not include the so-called " effect"—the price increa virtually all goods and se as higher energy and pr costs are passed on to the sumer. The ripple effect's r have been projected at an tional $25 billion a year.

The Library of Congress said that such increases mean that the rate of inf in 1975 would at least equa 12-per-cent rate of 1974.

Ford Called 'Stubborn'

Commenting on the repo Moss expressed disappoi that the President has "vc stubbornly continue sup this energy package des cost to consumers and its all impact on our econon

The congressman added: the President says his proposals would stimulate the cost of his energy pr suggests that his programs take more from American it would give them."

However, a Treasury later said that the adminis would stand by its origin billion estimate.

Gerald Parsky, assistant sury secretary for trade newsmen: "We did an ex analysis of the cost of th gram and our figures are s billion."

In San Francisco, a spol for the nation's superm said that Mr. Ford's ener posals would mean "an matic 2-per-cent increase prices."

He said that this would both from the higher co food and from the highe of transporting it because increase in energy prices.



United Press International.

Some items turned in to the lost and found office.

The Men's Wedding-Ring Ploy As Seen at Frankfurt Airport

FRANKFURT, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Umbrellas and men's wedding rings lead the list of articles left on airplanes, according to the lost-and-found office at Frankfurt airport.

"Faced with a particularly good-looking hostess or stewardess, many men will slip their wedding band into their jacket pocket. One false move and the ring disappears," said the head of the lost-and-found office, writing in the publication Airport News.

The article said that apart from umbrellas and rings, these other items were found on aircraft: stuffed swordfish and snakes, pipes, beer mugs, fur coats, walking sticks, pornographic films, hashish, sand and false teeth.

Arrest of a Sp Reported in B

BONN, Jan. 24 (AP)— East German spy was fed military documents and al ed for four years before seized Tuesday by West G police, a reliable report sa terday.

Gerhard Ott, a 50-y businessman, was named East German agent who s ized in espionage direct armed forces testing a the Parliamentary Press reported.

Mr. Ott came under su four years ago by m counterintelligence. A capt the Defense Ministry wa structed to feed Mr. Ott documents stamped "top while agents kept him observation, the news said.

Union Chief Sl In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 24 —A provincial labor leade assassinated today and the of a newspaperman was bo

Police in the southern c Bahia Blanca said that two and a woman burst int home of Alberto Noe Bay a leader of the road wo union, and shot him. Bayarsky, 36, was conside member of the union's po right wing. His attacker caped.

In La Plata, near B Aires, other terrorists plan bomb that seriously damage home of Juan Carlos Mon deputy director of the afte newspaper El Diario. No was injured although the nalist and his family we the house at the time.

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rges Take-Over by Liberals

klahoma Rep. Jarman Quits mocrats for Republicans

By Mary Russell

SHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP). John Jarman, a 12-term member from Oklahoma, nced yesterday that he was g the Democratic party and g the Republicans because at he termed the liberal ver of the House Democ- Caucus and the nullifica- f the seniority system. the last few days, I have seen the caucus taken over by some of the same elements which took the party over in 1972 and brought about the most massive defeat ever suffered by a major political party in this country," Rep. Jarman said in a news release announcing his decision.

Liberal reforms of the Democrats' delegate-selection process helped Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota win the 1972 presidential nomination. Sen. McGovern was crushed by Richard Nixon in the election.

Rep. Jarman's switch puts the House party ratio at exactly 2 to 1—290 Democrats, 145 Republicans.

Ford 'Delighted'

President Ford issued a statement saying:

"As a Republican, I am delighted that John is changing his party affiliation and welcome him to the ranks of the GOP on behalf of all Republicans."

Mr. Ford added, "John and I have discussed his becoming a Republican during recent days and he has indicated his belief that he can better represent and serve his district under the banner of the Republican party."

Rep. Jarman, 59, was in Oklahoma City, changing his party registration. His announcement said:

"The intent behind those in charge of this take-over is clear: to do everything possible to force their liberal views on this Congress and on this country by nullifying the seniority system and punishing those who do not adhere to the liberal party line as laid down by the caucus.

"Already three committee chairmen have been purged and the same thing can be expected at the subcommittee level. I consider this wrong—and I will not serve under this kind of party control. My constituents did not send me to Washington to be a rubber-stamp congressman."

Rep. Jarman is chairman of the Commerce Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics. Commerce committee Democrats intend to vote on subcommittee chairmen by secret ballot as the House organizes, and Rep. Tom Steed, D-Okla., said Rep. Jarman feared he would lose his chairmanship.

House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., welcoming Rep. Jarman into the party, said in a statement:

"For many years it has been speculated that moderate and conservative Democrats might find sufficient justification to cross party lines."

'Little Incentive'

What blocked this action was the Democrats' reluctance to give up their seniority, Rep. Rhodes said, but now there remains "little incentive for many Democrats to maintain their affiliation with a party whose general philosophy is not reflective of their views."

An aide said Rep. Rhodes thought other Democrats might defect after the caucus actions of the last two weeks but that Rep. Rhodes was making no overtures. "The initiative will have to come from the congressman himself on such a delicate matter as party affiliation," the aide said.

However, last week, Rep. Barry Goldwater jr., R-Calif., issued a statement inviting disgruntled Democrats to defect—and promised that they could keep their seniority if they did.

In Fort Gibson, Okla., Boyd Stevenson, the chairman of the state Democratic party, said that Rep. Jarman "voted Republican about half the time. I don't think it's going to make a great deal of difference. He'll probably still vote Democratic half the time anyway."

Are Killed, Injured in Y. Bombing

YORK, Jan. 24 (AP).— h exploded in the doorway ining club in the financial today. Three persons reported killed and at least ured.

unidentified telephone caldicated that the explosion ave been set off by radical Rican nationalists.

was a bomb, the contents hich we do not know," Fire Commissioner John an.

hin 15 minutes of the 1:30 explosion, the Associated received a telephone call an unidentified man who "This is FALN. At Bridge and Water Street, 10 feet the corner in a telephone , there's a communiqué " He then hung up.

ce located a three-page ent in which, they said, the claimed responsibility for xplosion.

FALN (Armed Forces of nal Liberation) is an exst group of Puerto Rican nalists. The group claimed nsibility for a series of exns in midtown Manhattan ast year.

st reports said the explosion red at historic Fraunces rn. However, the blast went ehind the tavern, which was amaged. The building bombas the Anglers and Tarpon

e of the first firemen on the Lt. Thomas Regan, said. en we got here, there was big cloud of dust, but no Two people obviously very usly injured were writhing he sidewalk ..."

Many Are Injured

e removed some very seriinjured people from the first " he said. There were seriinjured persons on the secfloor, too, Lt. Regan said. Regan said two of the dead in a corner on the first floor a third was found on the floor.

ng to 1719, Fraunces Tavn Broad and Pearl Streets, he scene of George Washn's farewell address to his tionary War officers on 4, 1783.

ee Gets Life Term, ils Angela Davis

JOSE, Calif., Jan. 24 Convict Ruchell Magee, as sentenced yesterday to prisonment for his role in 970 Marin County Courtescape attempt which proa shootout that killed a and three others.

r the sentencing, Magee his manacled hands and ced as "a dirty, snitching lack militant Angela Davis, a 1972 trial was acquitted der, kidnap and conspiracy s growing out of the escape t. Magee, already servlife sentence for a kidnapy conviction, will be eligible role consideration in seven



United Press International.

tage of London-to-Glasgow express yesterday after collision with another train.

ngineer Killed, 30 Are Hurt in U.K. Train Wreck

FORD, England, Jan. 24 —A Glasgow-bound express ped another passenger ast night and jumped the The engine and a mail nbled down a 30-foot emnt, killing the engineer. At 30 persons were injured, eriously.

of the derailed passenger opped on the edge of the embankment. Police said that if they had gone over "we might have had a real disaster on our hands."

The careening train knocked over stanchions holding 25,000-volt power cables, but none of the hundreds of passengers who scrambled from the damaged cars touched them.

British Rail said the Glasgow train, carrying between 150 and 200 passengers, was 15 minutes out of London's Euston Station when it clipped the side of the second train, traveling from Manchester to London with approximately the same number of persons aboard.

Both of the Manchester train's engines and all of its 10 cars stayed on the track.



Associated Press

FUND RAISER—Minneapolis Republican Women for Political Effectiveness held the Annual Men's Lingerie show this week to raise funds to support feminist political candidates. Male models wore the latest fashion in men's underwear.

Bonuses Eyed As Integration Aid in Boston

BOSTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Boston School Committee has given unanimous approval to a voluntary desegregation plan to be submitted to U.S. District Judge Arthur Garrity jr. next week.

The plan, approved yesterday, includes a $500 bonus for parents of suburban students who attend Boston public schools.

It requires all city students to spend 20 per cent of their time —one day a week—in racially mixed programs and relies on special "magnet" programs to attract students from the suburbs as well as the city to racially integrated classes.

Other highlights of the program are:

• An appeal to Humberto Cardinal Medeiros to open more seats in city and suburban parochial schools to Boston children.

• Reassignment of faculty members to assure equal distribution of experienced teachers.

• A request for federal assistance on financing and staffing the program.

Several Other Plans

Judge Garrity has under consideration a desegregation plan that a majority of the school committee refused to endorse Dec. 16 after it was submitted to the court, without committee permission, by the attorney for the committee.

The judge also has before him a plan filed by black parents in a discrimination suit, a plan of the Massachusetts Board of Education and one by the Boston Home and School Association.

Busing to promote racial integration began, under court order, in September. There have been a number of incidents of violence, particularly in South Boston, where white opposition to the busing program has centered.

Electricity in Lagos Cut Off by Strike

LAGOS, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—A strike by electrical power workers plunged Lagos into darkness tonight.

The 11,000-member Union of Electrical Workers voted this afternoon to strike after the expiration of their 72-hour ultimatum to the state-owned Electric Power Authority to readjust workers' salaries.

Private Panel Plans to Call For Dismantling of the USIA

By Richard M. Weintraub

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP).—Recommendations that would lead to the dismantling of the United States Information Agency have been tentatively approved by a private study group headed by Frank Stanton, former president of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The panel's recommendations, if adopted, would lead to a major reorganization of U.S. public information and cultural activities abroad.

The Stanton report is still being drafted. Its broad outlines were learned from governmental sources and confirmed yesterday by Mr. Stanton in a telephone interview.

The commission is expected to recommend:

• Creation of an independent Voice of America, the worldwide international broadcasting operation now run under the USIA. An independent VOA would be made responsible to a reconstituted Board for International Broadcasting, which now has responsibility for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. The board would become the central point for U.S. public broadcasting operations abroad, although VOA and the Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty operations would be kept separate.

• Creation of an agency for information and culture within the State Department which would control all cultural activities abroad. The activities now are spread through the USIA and the State Department. The new agency would be similar in organizational status to the Agency for International Development and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which have separate budgets and are linked to the State Department hierarchy at the secretary-of-state level.

• Appointment of a new deputy under secretary of state for public affairs who would be responsible for basic State Department foreign-policy questions in the United States and abroad.

Legal Problems

These recommendations were tentatively agreed to at a meeting of the panel Monday. Commission sources anticipate no major changes unless legal problems are encountered at the final drafting stage.

The proposals are likely to be controversial among advocates of an independent USIA and among those who question linking the operations of the Voice of America to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. The USIA was created as an independent agency in 1953.

The Stanton panel, known as the Panel on International Information, Education and Cultural Relations, is operating under the auspices of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies.

While the Stanton panel is private and independent, it was formed after two U.S. advisory commissions called for a broad study of overseas information and cultural activities by the government. Members of both advisory commissions served on the Stanton panel.

Ford Admits CIA Made Mistakes, But in the Past

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—President Ford acknowledged last night that the Central Intelligence Agency had made mistakes by becoming involved in domestic surveillance but he added that the agency has a vital role and should not be destroyed for past mistakes.

"Mistakes were made going back to 1964 or 1965," the President said in a television interview. "It has stopped now," he added.

Mr. Ford said that, after reading a report from CIA director William Colby on alleged domestic activities by the agency, he determined that "the proper thing for me to do was to turn the investigation over to a very reputable group of gentlemen," the blue-ribbon panel headed by Vice-President Rockefeller.

He said that it would be premature for him to pass judgment on allegations against the CIA before getting a report from the Rockefeller commission.

Heart-Attack Epidemic Slows Among U.S. Middle-Aged Men

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT).—Statistics indicate that the United States passed the peak of an epidemic of coronary heart disease that for decades claimed the lives of an ever-increasing proportion of middle-aged men, a leading heart expert said yesterday.

The data suggest that years of public health efforts to change the lifestyles that increase coronary risk among Americans have begun to pay off.

The drop in the coronary death rate, first noted last year in data from the 1960s, has continued through 1972, indicating that "the downtrend is real, not a statistical fluke," Dr. Jeremiah Stamler, an internationally known cardiologist, concluded after analyzing new government statistics.

Death Less Likely

In essence, the data mean that a man in his forties or fifties is less likely to die of a heart attack than his counterpart of a decade ago.

The decline in coronary deaths since the peak rates of the last decade means that "roughly 10,000 lives are being saved each year among persons under age 65," Dr. Stamler said.

"We're not exactly home free —coronary death rates are still quite high compared to 1950—but it looks as if we're beginning to control the epidemic of premature heart attacks," he added in an interview. "I'm cautiously optimistic that at long last we are over the hump."

Arteries Harden

Coronary heart disease, which accounts for 80 to 90 per cent of total heart disease mortality in the United States, refers specifically to heart disease caused by severe hardening—or atherosclerosis—of the arteries feeding the heart, as distinguished from such diseases as rheumatic heart disease. It is usually manifested by a heart attack.

Dr. Stamler attributed the apparent downturn in coronary heart disease to significant changes in the attack-inducing habits of Americans and, to a lesser extent, improved health care during recent decades.

A major factor, he said, has undoubtedly been the decline in the percentage of men who smoke cigarettes—from a high of 69 per cent in 1955 to 40 per cent in 1970.

Another factor that Dr. Stamler cited is the change in American eating habits, with a decline in saturated fats from animal sources and an increase in polyunsaturated fats from vegetable sources. He said that studies indicate that the average level of artery-clogging cholesterol found in middle-aged American men has dropped from about 240 milligrams per 100 milliliters of blood in the 1950s to about 220 now.

U.S. Queries 10 Gas Concerns, Sees Failure to Exploit Wells

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Interior Department yesterday ordered 10 major companies that hold natural gas leases in the Gulf of Mexico to explain why they were not fully exploiting those leases.

The department gave the companies 30 days to explain why the leases should not be put into production as soon as possible. It threatened to revoke the leases if the companies refused without adequate justification to place them in production.

Interior Secretary Rogers Morton said that he did not feel that hoarding of petroleum and natural gas were responsible for the nation's energy shortage. But he said that he would not allow "lessees to withhold their leases from production in hopes of getting a higher price at a later time."

The companies to which the orders were directed were Continental Oil, Texaco, Chevron, Exxon, Gulf Oil, Oil and Gas Futures, Tenneco Oil, Shell Oil U.S., Ocean Drilling and Exploration Co. and Coastal States Gas Producing Co., a department spokesman said.

Asked why the 10 firms were singled out, a spokesman said that the department had discovered that "in one group of leases there is less production now than in the past although new wells had been drilled."

The spokesman said that most of the leases in question were off the coasts of Texas and Louisiana.

Mr. Morton said that the leases were discovered in the course of a preliminary investigation by the U.S. Geological Survey. He said that he had directed the survey to continue its investigations of natural gas leases to make sure they were being fully exploited. The first report will be due in 30 days, he said.

He added that the nation had to put its emphasis now on increasing natural gas production and added: "Normal accepted business practices of the past must now be questioned because of the nation's overriding concern, the necessity of providing ample energy fuels for our people."

Mr. Morton noted that most "shut-in" gas wells—wells that are not producing—are shut in because the reservoirs being tapped are depleted or because the wells are in need of repairs.

"However, many sincere citizens have become concerned that even one well might be shut in when production from that well is commercially possible," he said.

"We are going to make sure that we know all of the answers concerning every shut-in well on the outer continental shelf."

A spokesman for Gulf Oil denied that his firm was withholding any production from gas wells. The spokesman said that Gulf had a small number of wells that were not in production at this time but said all of those wells were shut down for legitimate reasons.

The Gulf spokesman noted that the fields in question were leased in 1972 and said that Gulf has moved rapidly to begin oil and gas production from the area. He said that Gulf would begin pumping 5,000 barrels of oil a day from the lease in March.

The American Petroleum Institute, an industry group, said that it "welcomes Secretary Morton's request for specific information on why certain offshore wells are not currently operating.

"We are confident that our member companies will provide factual information promptly and that it will support our contention that production of oil and natural gas in the Gulf of Mexico has not been held back to obtain higher prices," an institute statement said.

Concorde Tests, Demonstration Set for Rabat

RABAT, Jan. 24 (UPI).—An Anglo-French supersonic Concorde airliner arrived here today to make a series of test flights and a demonstration flight for ambassadors and airline officials of various countries, Concorde officials said.

Aboard the demonstration flight tomorrow will be representatives of the Moroccan airline and government, and ambassadors from Argentina, China, the Ivory Coast, Britain, Iran and Japan.

Iran and China have taken options on three Concordes but have not decided to buy the planes. Japan took an option and later dropped it.

French officials who arrived in the Concorde said the test flights will last four or five days. Concorde carried out a test program here last month on landings and noise factors.

Moroccan Ruins Yield 20 Bodies

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Firemen today removed 20 bodies and 14 injured persons from the rubble of a four-story apartment building that collapsed here yesterday.

Rescue workers said three of the injured survived because ceiling beams protected them from the tons of debris. The three were able to breathe in air pockets.

Neighbors said that the building had been damaged by an earthquake in 1968 and accused the landlord of not having made necessary repairs.

Smallpox Cases Drop

GENEVA, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Reported cases of smallpox throughout the world totaled about 1,400 last month, a decrease of nearly 90 per cent from December, 1973, the World Health Organization announced today.

Napalm Use Is Reported In Philippines

Jets Said to Bomb Rebel Supply Depots

PIGCAWAYAN, the Philippines, Jan. 24 (AP).—Philippine Air Force jets dropped napalm on suspected rebel supply depots on the island of Mindanao this week, a field officer said today.

It was the first report that the government is using napalm in its 28-month-old campaign against the Moslem rebels in the southern Philippines.

Esteban Doruelo, commander of home defense forces in the predominantly Christian town of Pigcawayan, said the air force used napalm on warehouses believed to contain rebel supplies. The warehouses are north of the Moslem town of Tumbao. Three Philippine Army battalions today set out to attack rebels around Tumbao.

Col. Rodolfo Canlaso, commander of the 32d Infantry Battalion, said that his troops and two other battalions were moving toward Tumbao but that the rebels were responding with heavy mortar fire.

Col. Canlaso estimated rebel strength at 500 to 1,000 men. He said the three government battalions comprised about 2,400 men.

Field commanders said the rebels in the area are well equipped. They have held the marshy area in central Mindanao virtually uncontested since early 1973.

Government propaganda pamphlets promised to "crush to death" the Bangsa Moro Army, the military arm of the secessionist movement in the southern Philippines.

4 U.S. Scientists Link Tornadoes, Driving on Right

LONDON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Four California scientists said in a report published today that an increase in tornadoes in the United States is due in part to an increase in the numbers of cars and trucks and to the fact that they drive on the right-hand side of the road.

The report, in the current issue of the British scientific magazine Nature, said that the 2 million automobiles and 600,000 trucks on the move at any one time in the United States are a prime cause of a sharp increase in tornadoes during the last 50 years.

This, they said, is because opposing streams of traffic driving on the right create cyclical turbulence in the atmosphere, injecting an anti-clockwise force even greater than natural tornado-creating forces. Tornadoes build up from small whirlwinds.

Their solution: North Americans and Europeans could follow the British lead and switch to driving on the left-hand side of the road.

This would have to be balanced by Australia, New Zealand and other countries in the southern hemisphere, where hurricanes rotate clockwise, driving on the right.

The scientists are David Goldstein, John Isaacs, James Stork and Gerald Wick of the Foundation for Ocean Research at San Diego, Calif.

Madrid Newsmen Protest Curbs

MADRID, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—The president of Madrid's Press Association today called on the government to insure the freedom of the press following police interrogation last week of three Spanish journalists who covered a clandestine political meeting.

At a dinner presided over by Information and Tourism Minister Leon Herrera, the press group's president, Luis del Alamo, said: "We journalists ask that we be allowed to carry out our mission. It is not our mission to fill forms in the security police headquarters."

A protest letter, signed by more than 100 journalists, was presented to the minister. It demanded "a halt to the summoning and interrogation of journalists who are only doing their duty of informing Spanish society." The clandestine meeting was held by the Democratic Junta of Madrid, an alliance of Communists, Socialists, Christian Democrats and trade unionists.

Student Is Killed In Istanbul Clash

ISTANBUL, Jan. 24 (AP).—A student was killed and several wounded in a battle between rival political groups in downtown Istanbul yesterday as campus unrest continued throughout Turkey, police said.

A rightist group, which police identified as the "Commandos," raided a private academy in downtown Istanbul and engaged leftists in a gun battle which spread to adjoining side streets.

Two students were wounded in the head. Their conditions were listed as critical by hospital authorities.

13-Million Award In Rape, Murder

ROCKVILLE, Md., Jan. 24 (AP).—A Montgomery County Circuit Court jury has awarded $13.3 million in damages to Benjamin Blum, a life-insurance salesman, whose wife, Barbara, was raped and murdered by an employee of a furniture-leasing company working in the apartment building where she lived.

Robert Watson, a member of a crew removing furniture from the apartment next door to the Blums, pleaded guilty to first-degree murder and rape and was sentenced to life in prison.

The jury decided that Investors Funding Corp. of New York, which owned the El Dorado Towers apartment complex, where the Blums lived, must pay $11 million in punitive damages. It also awarded $2 million in compensatory damages to be split between Investors Funding and National Services Industries, which was Watson's employer.

Arson Suspect Killed in Canada

MONTREAL, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—An escapee who was a suspect in a gangland massacre by fire in a Montreal nightclub this week in which 13 persons died was killed in a gun battle with police today.

A police spokesman identified him as Richard Blass, 26, nicknamed "The Cat" because of his many escapes from prisons.

The spokesman said Blass was killed after he opened fire on police who surrounded a cottage in the Laurentian Mountains

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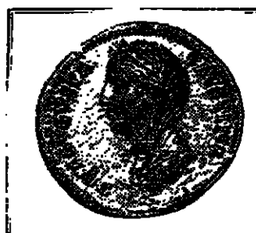
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, January 25-26, 1975 *

Stalemate on Soviet-U.S. Trade

With the 1972 Soviet-American trade agreement pronounced dead by both Moscow and Washington, there must begin again the painful and extended process of discovering whether there is a politically acceptable basis for expanding the two countries' economic ties. The disappointing record of the last three years diminishes optimism, but the effort must be made, if only to ensure that nothing is left undone that might help enhance the sense of mutual self-interest which is the best foundation for détente. Détente itself—defined broadly as an attempt to limit excesses of strategic and political competition—remains an imperative for both superpowers: Don't knock it. But whether it can produce more significant economic benefits is unresolved.

* * *

In Washington and—one can guess—in Moscow as well, the various players are trying somewhat fecklessly to avoid being stuck with the blame for what all of them accept as a setback in Soviet-American relations. But it is a difficult puzzle to piece together. Between the time in 1972 when the trade agreement was drafted and the present, the economic-political context changed in crucial respects. Mr. Nixon's star fell, and the power of the presidency diminished. And the 1973 Mideast war and the oil price evolution undermined the rationale for American investments in Soviet energy projects. Presidents Nixon and Ford, and Mr. Brezhnev, found themselves trying to implement an obsolete agreement, one that could not conceivably have been drafted if the parties had begun in 1974-75.

On the American side, furthermore, no consensus was ever reached on what the country's objectives in trade with Moscow should be. Indeed, deep differences remained between Secretary of State Kissinger, who sees trade as a political building block; Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who sees trade as a political lever; George Meany, who sees trade as (among other things) an economic menace; and the American multinationals, who see it as an economic boon. These differences have only been sharpened by the personal and institutional conflicts between, in particular, Mr. Kissinger and Sen. Jackson.

On the Soviet side, there seems to be a continuing argument about the value of trying to do anything more in trade with the United States than to pick off targets of economic opportunity, such as grain in years of bad Russian harvests. At one point, the Kremlin appeared ready to live with the Kissinger-Jackson "understanding" on Jewish emigration as the necessary condition that would allow the President to certify Moscow's eligibility for tariff equality and continued credits. But by the end, the Kremlin seemed to change. It took the view, in effect, that the "understanding" eliminated the need for any legislative reference (the Jackson Amendment) to emigrate at all. The extent to which Mr. Brezhnev's health and power may recently have slipped is a vital, if obscure, consideration here.

So the situation is, though not desperate, grim. The Russians have not gotten tariff equality. Since the trade bill ties credits as well as tariffs to emigration, they have apparently lost the access to credits they previously enjoyed—this would seem to moot, for the time being, the Stevenson amendment which requires the President to seek congressional approval before granting Moscow credits above certain levels. The "understanding" on emigration is empty, leaving the future of emigration more uncertain than ever. The stock of the Brezhnev-détente faction in the Kremlin may have gone down. The capacity of the United States to move forward in its relations with the Russians has shrunk.

* * *

This is a time, then, to face hard thoughts. The Russians have to understand that their political behavior across the board influences the terms on which Americans wish to consider trade. For different Americans there are different lessons. The executive branch must consult more closely with the Congress to understand its primarily economic misgivings on trade. The Congress must show more respect for the executive's purposes in dealing with the Kremlin, especially the need to nourish the Kremlin consensus on which other aspects of détente rest. These are, of course, tall orders, not soon or easily filled. In the meantime, the stalemate on trade must not be allowed on either side to interfere with efforts to soften political differences and to control strategic arms.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

MIRV Madness

Defense Secretary Schlesinger's announcement that Moscow has begun to deploy the first of its new MIRV multiple warhead missiles opens a dangerous new stage in the Soviet-American strategic arms race—one that the Ford-Brezhnev Vladivostok accords will not constrain.

Those accords permit the Soviet Union to replace up to 1,320 of its single-warhead ICBMs (intercontinental ballistic missiles) with bigger, more accurate MIRV missiles (multiple independently-targeted re-entry vehicles) carrying an estimated 6,700 hydrogen warheads. One-third of that number could destroy the bulk of the American silo-based ICBM force in a preemptive "first strike," leaving two-thirds of the Russian missiles still in their underground silos to deter American retaliation against Soviet cities.

Mr. Schlesinger made it clear last week that the Pentagon will want to "match" this first-strike capacity, which neither side now possesses, if the pace of the new Soviet effort indicates that the new missiles are being "massively deployed." Such a first-strike capability on both sides would assure what is known as "crisis instability," a situation in which fear that the other side might shoot first during a crisis could trigger a nuclear attack.

This nightmarish situation could still be headed off if the pace of Soviet MIRV deployment were slowed and the MIRV ceilings in the Vladivostok accords negotiated down for both sides to the number and types the United States now has deployed—800 MIRV missiles, half of them at sea. There is no conceivable reason—except the futile pursuit of strategic superiority—why either superpower should reject such a solution.

President Ford and Secretary Schlesinger have warned the Russians that haste in building up to the Vladivostok ceilings would bring a further American buildup, not only in numbers but through plans to replace every MIRV missile in the American inventory with a bigger, more accurate model.

What is needed is the obverse of those threats, an offer to stop where we are. Suspension or slowdown of huge nuclear bomber, submarine and missile programs would be a small price to pay if Moscow slowed MIRV deployment to provide time for negotiations of a reduced MIRV ceiling.

A new Senate resolution introduced by Sens. Kennedy, Mondale and Mathias—which Secretary of State Kissinger has welcomed—calls on the administration to seek a Soviet commitment to an immediate negotiation for missile reductions while also exploring the possibility of mutual Soviet-American restraint in missile testing and deployment. Without that effort, Senate ratification of the Vladivostok accords is likely to encounter difficulty. For the Vladivostok accords themselves set such high ceilings that they are of value primarily as a prelude to further negotiations.

Unless discussion is opened soon on constraints for the dangerous nuclear arms buildups that the military on both sides have planned for the next six to eight years, the possibility of effective arms control will be hopelessly compromised.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'Le Dollar Hot'

The U.S. dollar is money which burns in your fingers. The fall of the dollar on the exchange markets these past few days has been brutal. In Paris, the U.S. currency has re-established itself at the September, 1973 rate, a fall of 15 per cent since the beginning of 1974. The dollar is burning fingers all over, just as was the case 20 months ago.

The annoying thing is that the crisis came about only a few days after the meeting of the International Monetary Fund, which had gravely discussed the reassessing of quotas by member countries and the "recycling of capital." One therefore returns to the throbbing problem of the dollar, continually disparaged, but omnipresent. Once again the domestic problems of the United States affect the entire world.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

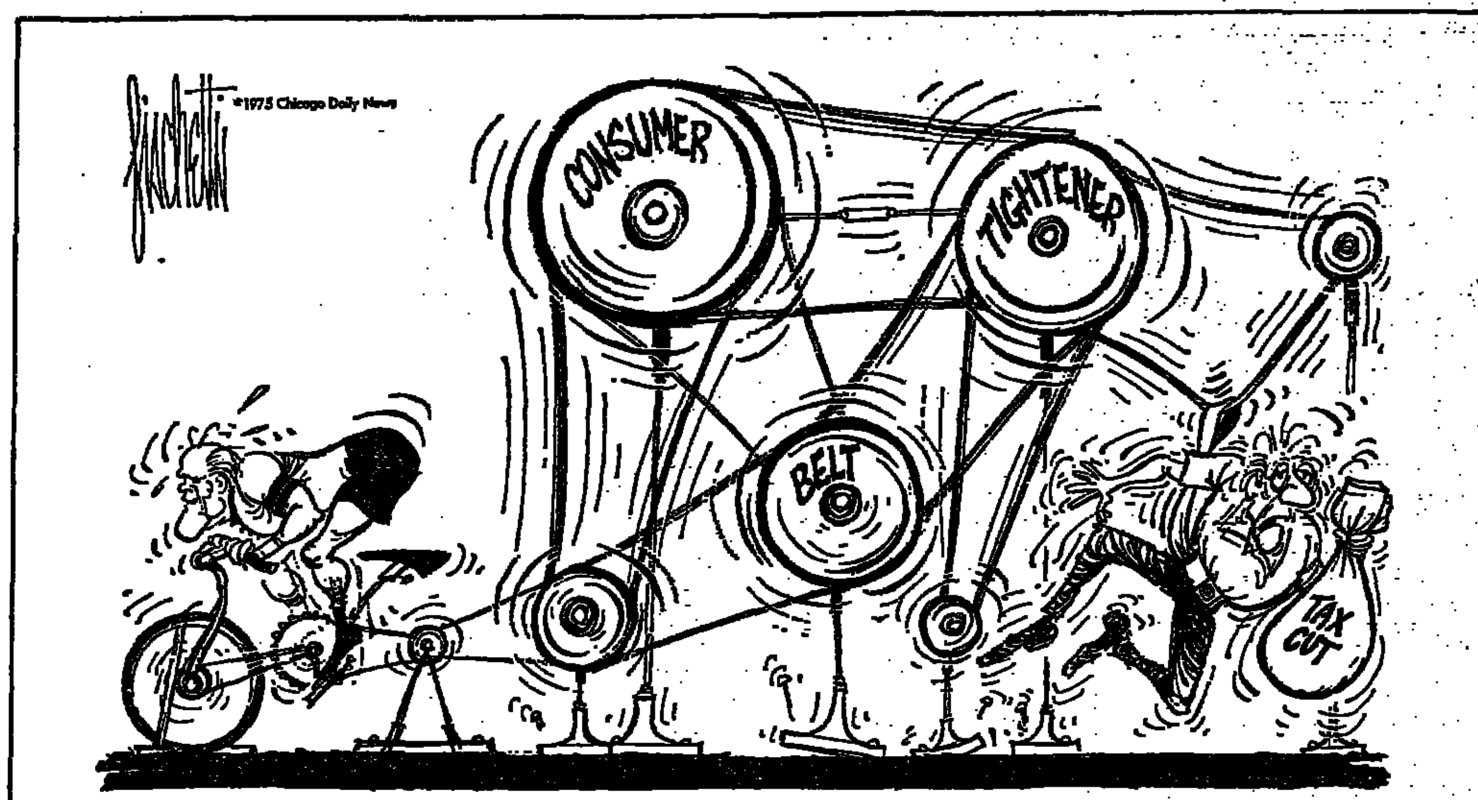
January 25, 1900

LONDON—"When the war is finished, if we set ourselves earnestly to do the work of recovering the reputation which undoubtedly we have lost by our military operations in South Africa, we shall be infinitely more powerful, infinitely stronger, infinitely more formidable than at any previous time in our history." Lord Rosebery was correct when he uttered these words for the government, but it cannot be denied that England was not prepared, was over-confident and ill-advised.

Fifty Years Ago

January 25, 1925

PARIS—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese revolutionary leader and head of the so-called Southern Government at Canton, died on Friday at Peking, according to a dispatch received by the "Chinese Times" at Vancouver and relayed here. Ever since his return from Japan, where he had fled after the recent civil war in the Canton and Shanghai areas, he had been suffering from stomach trouble, and his physicians gave absolutely no hope for his recovery. His illness was a long one and the news is sad.



'I Don't Know Whether to Laugh or Cry'

Musing Over the Days of the Googol

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, surveys the Washington scene these days through a cloud of pipe tobacco smoke, but he still has two of the coolest and sharpest eyes in town. Accordingly, his musings on the developing struggle between the White House and the Congress over the economy are influential and could even be decisive.

He is troubled but philosophic about the state of our affairs. He has a little sign at the entrance to his office overlooking Constitution Avenue, which illustrates both his concern and his sense of humor.

"Don't let the debt go to a googol," the sign says. Now, a googol, as every good Republican knows, is one plus a hundred zeros. That is to say $10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. In other figures, it is equal to 10 billion times 10 billion 10 times over. Mr. Burns takes a long view of things. The present debt is only $494 billion, or was when last calculated.

Little Joke

This is the white-haired professor's little joke, but he doesn't think it's very funny. Actually, it is not the short-run problem of the recession that worries him—he thinks we'll stagger through it—but the long-range trend of American thought and action wakes him up in the night.

He is concerned about the trend in business profits and productivity. He does not think they are keeping up with the demands of growing society in an increasingly competitive world, and he fears that the pressures of politics are obscuring and enlarging the problem.

The question that seems to worry him is whether, in grappling with the present economic, financial, and energy problems, the nation will really deal with these problems or actually make them harder to resolve in the future.

He sees business as a whole paying more out of "phantom profits" while higher wages, longer vacations, and more and more work-breaks slow the rate of productivity. Meanwhile, he observes, as wages increase, the average increase in the rate of individual income taxes has gone up from 11.2 per cent in 1972, to 11.8 in 1973, and to 12.7 per cent in 1974.

Ford's Plan

He likes some things about President Ford's latest economic program, and wonders about some other things. He notes approvingly that Ford's proposed tax cut was a one-year, temporary affair. Unlike many Democrats on Capitol Hill, he applauds the President's request for a 5 per cent limit on the increase in federal salaries, federal pensions and social security.

At the same time, he wishes the President had made steeper cuts in the budget. He avoids specifics but guesses it should have been reduced by at least an additional $10 billion, and he is critical of the President's energy proposals.

Too complicated, he says. Not enough preparation of the Hill. If people don't understand it, there is bound to be trouble. He does not pretend to know who were the President's decisive advisers on this program, but the President had plenty of advice—maybe too much.

Mr. Burns has not completed his analysis of the present controversy. These are obviously preliminary observations. He has talked to President Ford about them, and expressed his reservations, and it is the habit of a professional lifetime, and the duty of his assignment, to place his views before the Congress.

Already he has been asked to testify before the House Ways and Means Committee, the Joint Economic Committee, the Appropriations Committees, among others, and he is now in the process of refining his thought and marshaling the facts.

He obviously has some doubts whether the executive branch of the government or the Congress is adequately organized to analyze with precision so complicated, critical, and often contradictory a set of facts, or to sort out the difference between short-run expedients and long-range policies.

Confidence

The deficits he is facing he regards as "enormous." The government is going to have to borrow so much that there is a danger that the private sector will be "squeezed out," and that interest rates will go up again just when they should be going down. Maybe we'll get by, he says, and he's not predicting higher interest rates—just worrying about them.

The googol syndrome obviously troubles him: all this debt, all this borrowing, all those zeros, all these political pressures for more and more government relief. The new Congress is probably the most intelligent in many years, but smart people like to argue and they may want to argue endlessly when we need action in a hurry.

Mr. Burns obviously likes the new President and feels Ford is much more self-assured than he was a few weeks ago. This is good, for confidence is essential he says. Still, the Fed in general and Burns in particular are going to stick to their independent judgments and criticism and they may have more influence on the Congress than anybody else.

Meanwhile, says Mr. Burns, he longs for higher profits and productivity, and wishes everybody would go back and read Thomas Carlyle's essay on "Work."

East or West of Finland?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Perhaps the most striking difference in divided Europe's psychology is that the West is terrified of being "Finlandized" and the East is terrified of not being "Finlandized." Finlandized, in contemporary jargon, means being dominated economically and strategically by Moscow but kept on a comparatively free political leash.

West Europe, tied to the United States through NATO or other pacts, realizes that its ultimate freedom—including freedom from Finlandization—depends on continuing validity of that American tie. In the end, right-wing and left-wing Western governments acknowledge this as cardinal policy.

Finlandization, for the area west of the Warsaw Pact, is seen as a fatal step toward Sovietization. Even China agrees and, because of its own mistrust of the Soviet Union, urges West Europe to stay strong—and allied to the United States.

Uneasy Situation

But East Europe, which has seen the ineluctable strengthening of nationalism—at the expense of Soviet concepts—is once again making plain its terror that, given the uneasy situation, another crisis faces it. There have already been several damned near run things (as Wellington put it) which almost produced major conflict as a result of satellite discontent with Russia.

These have included the Titoist break (1948), the East Berlin riots (1953), the Polish riots (1956), the Hungarian uprising (1956), the Czechoslovakian "spring" and its destruction (1968), and the 1970 bloody confrontations in north Poland between workers and security forces.

In each of these instances the possibility existed that tension might break into either brutal Soviet repression (as sometimes occurred) or into World War III. But now, with a clearly new situation arising everywhere, the problem is again looming and no one is certain whether it can be handled by past formulas.

There has been a massive shift in economic balances with the rich suddenly becoming a lot poorer and some of the poor becoming billionaires. There has been a less dramatic shift in military balances, with the Soviet Union gaining impressively at American expense.

But where Moscow's forces are powerful they are also, in a sense, weak since Russian divisions are in East Europe not only to protect that area from any Western invasion but also to keep it subservient to Moscow. NATO may be numerically weaker but its troops can concentrate on defense, not police work.

It is puzzling to contemplate imponderables involved at this moment when détente—key word of the past few years—is changing, if not tottering. The formerly fashionable idea of a "pentagonal" world with five political poles—America, Russia, China, Japan and the European Economic Community—no longer approaches reality.

China seems to be withdrawing into internal problems related to its political succession. Japan has been badly weakened by the energy crisis. The European Community is short on oil and even shorter on unity. Now, with one new regime already installed in Washington and another awkwardly en route in Moscow, recent international assumptions and policies may prove invalid.

The Middle East is again heating up fast. Pollution expands; energy and food are insufficiently available. Southeast Asia again is coming apart, even if Americans don't want to look. And what about détente itself, and all the pleasant mummery in its name?

1957 View

Henry Kissinger wrote in 1957 that "peaceful coexistence" meant for Moscow only "the most effective offensive tactic;" that Leninism sought to keep "provocation below the level which might produce a final showdown." Eight years later he opposed "personal diplomacy" with the Russians and said they always chose territorial or political gain over Western good will.

Once he had gained responsible power, Kissinger changed his mind because he had more facts and fewer alternatives at his disposal. He worked hard for détente with Moscow above all, even using a "tilt" toward Pakistan in 1971 and an opening to Peking to achieve his purpose.

But now we must wonder: Is the whole apparatus of détente becoming anemic? The Middle East might yet lead abruptly to a major war; but the fuel shortage and possible U.S. threats to seize petroleum wells could prove equally explosive potentialities.

West Europe, which still occasionally mutters about secret deals over its head between Moscow and Washington, will do anything it can to avoid being drawn into any non-European involvements. Yet it will also do all in its power to avoid Finlandization, which, ultimately, means keeping intact the transatlantic umbilical cord.

For East Europe, the problem is otherwise. It knows it can't escape commitment in a major embroilment, if the Kremlin so desires. But it reckons if time can be gained and Finlandization can inch forward among the little countries between the Baltic and the Black Sea, they may yet survive the unknown tests ahead and some day head to calmer, freer seas.

Letters

Ford and Pollution

In response to an ailing American economy, President Ford has painfully reacted with a giant step backward. Suspending enforcement of pollution-control legislation in an effort to aid energy production strikes the final devastating blow to the very land he hopes to save.

Shattered is the last hold our environment had in the battle against its impending doom. Such hypocrisy renders useless all newly proposed economic anti-recession measures.

KENT TREBILCOX.
Paris.

Vietnam Policy

Enzo Enriques Agnoletti (Letters, Jan. 4-5) is correct in his belief that My Lai was not the only incident of its kind in the Vietnam war. His assertion, however, that "large scale and indiscriminate massacres... were not the exception but the rule and belonged to the accepted preordained method of directing U.S. operations in Vietnam" is a good example of the moral overkill which may not serve Mr. Agnoletti's unassailable intentions.

While agreeing with Mr. Agnoletti's call for radical change in U.S. policy in Vietnam, with his judgements on the Phoenix program and with the general tone of his letter, I find it discouraging that it seem necessary to resort to exaggeration in beating so dead a horse.

The "black legend" about Vietnam is replacing the whitewash originally offered through official channels. I have done some work on Vietnam, have tried to write something about it, am interested in the revelation of "the truth" inasmuch as it may be possible to attain it, and must assure Mr. Agnoletti that the words above in quotes attributed to him are just not it.

With the hope of deceiving no one, speaking only from personal experience in I Corps, mountain warfare against NVA regulars for the most part, with no desire to justify any U.S. policy in Vietnam, I would like to call to Mr. Agnoletti's attention the testimony of at least one ex-Marine lieutenant who operated on platoon, company, battalion, regiment, and division levels between August, 1963, and September, 1969, without seeing civilians or POWs tortured, without seeing a village massacred, without seeing bombing of civilian-inhabited areas or the napalming of children and without reading or hearing of any official U.S. policy which encouraged or condoned any activities of the sort described by Mr. Agnoletti.

Criminal behavior in Vietnam was widespread, agreed; inexcusable, agreed; covered up, agreed; but the rule? The preordained method? I don't think so, and I think the distinction is of importance.

GEORGE SEMLER jr
San Sebastian, Spain.

6th Fleet Visits

In the IHT, Jan. 15, the UPI reported the visit of units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet to Izmir and commented that this was the first visit of U.S. Naval units to a Turkish port in over 4 years.

I cannot speak for Izmir but I can confirm that vessels of the U.S. Navy have visited Istanbul frequently in the past 4 years without any disturbing incidents.

JOHN P. BAUMER.
Istanbul.

Gullibility ... Examinin... A New Ga...

By Joseph Kr...

WASHINGTON. — W... transformed utterly attitudes toward secret op... conducted in the name ... tional security. Now man... operatives who behaved q... ably in the past are usi... change of mood to clea... names, and settle old sc... leaking information tha... blame on others.

The upshot is a wholesa... of dirty linen about th... agencies in the intelligen... munity. But since the ... of those leaking the st... suspect, it behooves us a... on guard against a pres... position to believe any... gullibility gap.

Only a few years ago t... "national security" conf... kind of grace. In its na... scientious Americans labo... gently in thankless tasks ... the world. Political leader... for their interest in "... security" were almost s... ically deemed "responsib...

Now the reverse is tr... tional security has becom... of scorn and secret opera... object of automatic s... After Watergate and ... nothing can be excluded ... possible.

People everywhere hav... med their sails to the p... winds. That includes ma... ent or former members ... CIA and the FBI.

A notable example is t... ent director of the CIA, ... Colby. For institutiona... personal reasons, he de... that he wanted to give th... a good name with pers... cerned about civil libertie... press and the Congress.

He appeared publicly ... many groups, some of th... tile to the agency. He ... come clean on certain o... —even if they were emba... to other officials. He n... clear out of the agency ... those most deeply involve... roughest aspects of prote... CIA against Communis... tration.

CIA Charter

In the course of tha... tion, Mr. Colby confirme... cions—widespread since ... gate—that the CIA had ... in some domestic spying ... tions. One upshot was ... story, given the widest p... of a systematic and ... domestic spying operati... ducted by the CIA in ... of its charter.

Persons connected ... agency, believing thems... gered, hit back. They s... word that the agency be... volved in domestic opera... because of the perverse ... of the responsible ag... FBI under J. Edgar Hoo... made it open season on ...

Additionally it devel... one of the former Whi... officials convicted for ... offenses, Charles Colson, ... telling stories which pu... link the CIA with th... House "plumbers." Wh... he says may be true, ... of the Watergate special... tor is skeptical. No... ignore Mr. Colson's in... the book bonanza alrea... exploited by John Dean ... Magruder, not to mention ... Nixon.

Given this choking m... conflicting and twisted ... there is no way ordinar... or even experienced repo... congressmen can be su... who is doing what to w... which purpose. Before ... and even more before p... the stories, a special me... caution has to be exer...

I do not favor a cove... do not mean to dispara... who have developed th... stories. On the contrar... scribe to the proposition ... stirring of the pot in w... emphasize the accounts ... public officials can't be ...

But there are also o... terests at stake. Gen... tional secrets may be ... important institutions, ... morale is not too good e... are involved. So is the ... principle—established ... wake of the McCarthyite ... tion of the China han... officials not be beaten ... head for acts committed ... totally different atmos... 15 years ago.

Last but not least, the ... in the press now have a... reason for prudence. We ... vested interest in protec... reputation for careful an... reporting acquired with ... difficulty in the coverag... Watergate scandal. It w... a terrible thing if that ... tion were now dissipated ... for reasons of rivalrous c... tion, we exaggerated stori... can eventually only lead ... a thicket of contentious d... interested parties.

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Thais to Vote Sunday for Assembly

No Major Change In Policy Expected

BANGKOK, Jan. 24 (AP).—Thailand will vote Sunday for its first popularly elected, civilian-dominated government since World War II. But no radical change in policies is expected.

A total of 2,191 candidates are running for the 269 seats in the House of Representatives and more than half of them are new to politics. Authorities predict a record voter turnout of about 80 per cent.

The election, the first in six years, climaxes a free-wheeling campaign that has dwelt far more on personalities than on parties or issues.

It marks the end of a largely nonpolitical administration—appointed by the King when an uprising ousted strongman Thanom Kittikachorn—that outlasted any previous civilian Thai government and produced a new constitution while preparing the freest election in Thai history.

Weary Deputies

Only two deputy ministers from Premier Sanya Dharmasakti's interim government are running. The rest, weary of incessant strikes, riots, protests and economic crises, are retiring to their businesses, professions and civil service posts.

Under the new constitution, the Cabinet must come from the legislature and soldiers and civil servants must resign their posts to be eligible to seek office.

Mr. Sanya's last official act was to be the appointment Sunday of 100 senators chosen by himself from a list nominated by King Bhumibol Adulyadej. The Senate will have little power except to delay legislation.

Of the 42 contending parties, six or eight are expected to win most of the lower house seats and none is expected to have a majority.

Because for once the top ministers are not seeking re-election and have taken pains to minimize chicanery, the outlines of the post-election power picture are not clear.

Even less predictable is the shape of the coalition government that is likely to emerge a few weeks after the ballots have been counted.

"There's not one major party running that's ideologically not capable of jumping into bed with any other major party," an expert observer said.

Conservative Regime

Most observers say that the strongest likelihood is for a relatively conservative government that will pursue Thailand's recent course toward domestic reform and rapprochement with Communist countries.

Thailand's relations with the United States, which had been evolving from a patron-client basis toward a partnership since before Marshal Thanom's ouster, will continue in that course, observers say, only slightly accelerated or decelerated by the shade of the new government's political complexion.

A number of Thais, mindful of the country's record for coups, plots and overall military domination since it abandoned absolute monarchy in 1932, fear that the new government will be fragmented and ineffectual and that the army—as it has done several times in the past—will give it a few months to hang itself and then step in.

A greater number, however, say that they believe the military leaders' vows to forswear politics. They note that few military men would want to be held responsible for pressing economic and social problems that beset this country, the freest and one of the most prosperous in the region.

Moreover, it appears unlikely that, after 15 months of liberalism under Premier Sanya, the Thai public and well-organized student groups would tolerate a return to strongman rule.



Associated Press

IN UGANDA — Photo received in London Friday from Kampala purports to show businessmen being flogged Jan. 17 after they were rounded up on government orders. They were accused of overcharging and hoarding essential commodities. The round-up order was issued by Uganda President Idi Amin. The flogging incident reportedly took place at the Wobulenzi trading center, 40 kilometers south of the country's capital.

Foundations, Colleges Affected

Funds Vanish, Scandal Jolts Some Academic Circles in U.S.

By Gene I. Maeroff

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT).—In the academic world's biggest scandal in years, an educational agency is on the brink of bankruptcy, a college has gone out of existence and another is foundering, several foundations are unable to trace hundreds of thousands of dollars in grants and dozens of educators have received worthless checks.

The Institute for Educational Development, the troubled New York-based nonprofit agency that received and was supposed to disburse most of the missing funds, is at the center of the controversy.

It is about $500,000 in debt and its president, Samuel Gould, a former chancellor of the State University of New York, has resigned in embarrassment.

Private accountants and agents of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service have begun trying to untangle the fiscal affairs of the development institute. They hope to shed light on the mystery surrounding Harry and Barbara Lowther, an Illinois couple who gained control of the agency in March and, since then, have left a trail of unpaid bills across the country.

Institute's Reactions

In a lengthy meeting here this week, the trustees of the Institute for Educational Development voted to initiate proceedings to remove Mrs. Lowther from the board, sever ties with her and her husband and cooperate with legal authorities in actions against the Lowthers.

According to Lawrence Dennis, who became president after Dr. Gould's resignation, the institute will seek financial support to reinvigorate its program and keep itself afloat.

A spokesman for the Illinois attorney general said Wednesday that a preliminary injunction would be sought in the circuit court of Du Page County to keep in effect a temporary restraining order under which the books and records of the Lowthers' operations were seized last week.

Meanwhile, Prescott College in Arizona has had to close because the banks would not honor thousands of dollars in checks that the Lowthers gave the nine-year-old college last month to rescue it from insolvency.

Lincoln Open University in Illinois has replaced Mrs. Lowther, who has a PhD in psychology, as its president. But half of a $350,000 grant that the university received from the Lilly Endowment is missing and the court order obtained by the attorney general has tied up whatever assets remain.

Lost Funds, Bad Checks

Portions of grants that the Institute for Educational Development received from the Exxon Education Foundation, the Richard K. Mellon Foundation and the Swiss-based Rothschild Foundation are unaccounted for, and checks paying consultants in grant-sponsored projects have bounced.

Among the consultants who found that checks reimbursing them for honorariums and expenses were worthless are Dr. Mary Bunting, a former president of Radcliffe College; Ralph Dungan, New Jersey's chancellor of higher education, and David Sweet, president of Minnesota Metropolitan State College.

The Educational Testing Service, which had control of the Institute for Educational Development since its creation in 1965, turned over control to the Lowthers in March on the promise that a Lowther family charity, the Phillips Research Foundation, would support the institution's budget. The Educational Testing Service says that it stand to lose $170,000 in loans that were personally guaranteed by Lowther.

Most of the financial mismanagement began to come to light after it was revealed last month, in connection with Prescott College's problems, that Lowther had twice been convicted of securities fraud and was put on probation in 1970 after serving six months in prison.

Unknown to Them

Officials of the Educational Testing Service and the Institute for Education Development say that this aspect of Lowther's background was unknown to them when Lowther was installed in March as the chairman of the institute's board and the treasurer.

Lowther, who was reached by telephone this week at his home in Downers Grove, outside Chicago, declined—on the advice of counsel—to comment on his involvement with the Institute for Educational Development. But he said: "There are two sides and, when our side comes out, it will be dramatic and spectacular."

The institute, with a $1-million annual budget financed largely by corporations, has promoted projects to improve educational materials, systems and curriculums. Highly regarded educators have been associated with it, including Sidney Marland, who went on from the institute's presidency in 1971 to become U.S. education commissioner.



Associated Press

Applications for places in crowded West German university system piling up in a federal office in Dortmund which assigns students on a quota-admissions priority plan.

Struggle for Classes Replaces Class Struggle

German Students Back to the Old Grind

BONN, Jan. 24 (AP).—The student protest movement is dying at West Germany's crowded universities. Even militants are too busy struggling for classroom seats and fretting about grades and jobs.

Two years ago, hundreds of leftist students stormed Bonn's city hall, smashing furniture and looting official files, to protest a visit by South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu. Last January, 40,000 students massed here to demand higher government subsidies.

But the nation's campuses have been relatively placid in this academic year. Strikes and marches are less frequent even at centers of student leftist rule in Frankfurt, West Berlin and Heidelberg.

Bonn University seems a model of the trend. Leftist political graffiti, crudely lettered in red and black paint, are fading from its peach-colored walls.

Leftist Rule Ended

A coalition of moderate and conservative students has regained control of the student parliament after five years of leftist rule.

"Campus protest issues used to be war and the class struggle. Student politics today is more personal—higher study subsidies, ending quota enrollments and finding cheaper housing," Reinhard Meyers, a Bonn University teacher, said.

"Now, They're Cramming Again," the magazine Stern headlined. "Last year, 14,000 graduates couldn't find jobs," it reported.

Ursula Lindig, a student adviser at Hamburg University, attributes the renewed emphasis on studies to fierce competition for enrollment.

"The quota admissions requirement has disciplined students, made them strivers," she said.

Under the controversial system, candidates are selected by computer on the basis of high shool grade averages. There are no American-style college board examinations or aptitude tests and the failure rate is high—a fifth of the students never obtain a degree.

Competition Ratio

Each year, there are at least five qualified candidates competing for every place in medicine classes. The ratio in psychology is 6 to 1, in architecture 4 to 1, in biology 2 to 1.

Waiting periods of five years are common for students passed over in the initial selection. Most "park" themselves in second-choice majors while they wait. This ties up classroom seats.

Enrollment at West Germany's three dozen universities and 200 colleges of teaching, technology and other professions hit 780,000 this year, including 37,000 foreigners, more than double the number of students in 1965.

Despite an expansion program, the Education Ministry expects 130,000 qualified high school graduates to be kept out of the universities in the next four years for lack of space.

"Study conditions have become grotesque," said Martha Kinasch, a coed at Bonn University, where enrollment has increased by 50 per cent since 1970 to over 22,000 this year.

"Classrooms and seminars are overflowing. Libraries are understocked. There are dormitory rooms for only 10 per cent of the students," she said.

Bill Opposed

Militants and moderates are now linked in opposition to a university reform bill under debate in the West German parliament.

The bill would set rigid limits of about four years for most majors to combat "random study," which has raised the student's average time to over six years and clogged universities with "eternal students."

To assure that professors have the final word in staff and study reforms, the bill would guarantee them a majority voice in all administrative committees shared with lower-level faculty and students.

The bill also would empower the government to intervene in campus uprisings and expel students who threaten to use violence. Conservative members of parliament want the bill to go a step further, to ban "psychological terror" practiced by campus leftists.

Wolfgang Prinzenberg, a 23-year-old law student, is one of the Bonn University moderate leaders who predict political repression if the bill goes through.

"If a student yelled 'Mao is a great man' during a lecture, he could be thrown out of school for disruptive tactics. That's the type of political discipline which prevailed in Germany's recent Nazi past," Mr. Prinzenberg said.

Reinhard Meyers, an assistant in Bonn's political science department, believes the overall quality of students and teaching is deteriorating in the enrollment crush. His department quadrupled in size from 350 students in 1970 to 1,250 this year, while the staff was increased from five to only nine.

"It's difficult to be an effective teacher when seminars planned for 10 or 15 students are forced to enroll 40," he said.

Mr. Meyers wants the university to broaden the syllabus teaching aid, with clearly defined lecture and reading requirements, as used in British and American universities.

But many German professors oppose the syllabus because it allegedly restricts their "academic freedom" by forcing them to lecture according to guidelines.

Compared With U.S.

Robert Whittier, 21, a Stanford University undergraduate, is spending his junior year studying at Bonn University.

"Beginning students in Germany are usually two years older at 19 and 20 than Americans, and they aren't babied like our freshmen," he said. "The Germans aren't under quite the study pressure. They study two years before taking any exams, and they can decide on their own at the end of five or six years if they're ready to take the finals."

Mr. Whittier said lecture halls are filled to capacity but teaching facilities are good. "The language lab here is even better than at Stanford," he said.

Like all students in German higher education, Mr. Whittier has free tuition. He rents a room with a German family for 165 marks ($66) a month and eats most meals in the student union. "The food's cheap but the quality isn't great."

"Student life here is much less organized than in America, but the campus is more active politically. Rather like U.S. schools in the 1960s," he said.

West Germany's university students are the top of the educational pyramid, holders of the coveted high school "abitur" diploma that alone qualifies them for study.

They are survivors of a selection system that starts at age 10 when grade-school children are tested and funneled into almost irrevocable study channels—the best to university prep schools.

Austria's Opposition Asks June Elections

VIENNA, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Austria's opposition People's party yesterday called for elections by June 8. Political observers said Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's ruling Socialist party was unlikely to oppose the demand.

Mr. Kreisky had said he would prefer elections in October, when his four-year term ends, but would call them earlier if the opposition formally asked for them.

Salyut-3, Used In July Linkup, Finishes Mission

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (UPI).—The Salyut-3 space station, which was home to two Soviet cosmonauts for two weeks last July, has ended its mission after seven months—twice as long as originally planned, the Tass news agency said today.

Apparently the 20-ton space laboratory, similar to the American Skylab, burned up as it entered the atmosphere.

Meanwhile, two other cosmonauts continued experiments aboard Salyut-4, which was launched Dec. 26.

The three-roomed Salyut-3 laboratory was orbited on June 25 on a planned 90-day flight program. On July 5, two cosmonauts aboard the Soyuz-14 spacecraft linked up with the Salyut-3 in the first successful docking in three years.

The cosmonauts stayed aboard two weeks, conducting experiments, and returned to a pinpoint landing on earth on July 19.

Jet With 220 Is Safe

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—A DC-10 jet of Spain's Iberia Airlines, carrying 211 passengers and nine crewmembers, made an emergency landing here last night with engine trouble after taking off for Buenos Aires. The flight, No. 994, originated in Madrid.

Stonehouse Bars U.K. Trip As Witness

But Agrees to See Probers in Australia

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Runaway British lawmaker John Stonehouse said today that he will not return to Britain from Australia to give evidence to a parliamentary committee considering his future

Mr. Stonehouse, 49, a former Labor government minister, surfaced four weeks ago living under a false name in Melbourne after disappearing from Miami in October.

"I don't want to leave Australia," he said, adding that he would give the House of Commons committee "the fullest possible information" in writing "or if any members of Parliament want to come here, I would be delighted to meet them."

Mr. Stonehouse is still officially a member of Parliament on full pay and Labor party chiefs have demanded his resignation. Without his vote, the Labor government's overall majority in Commons drops to only one.

Mr. Stonehouse, who has said he staged his disappearance because of business pressures, is awaiting an Australian government decision on whether he will be allowed to settle there. The position is complicated since, as a member of the British Parliament, he would not require any Australian entry documents.

Mr. Stonehouse said that his position "is not a simple case as some people have imagined up to now."

The Commons committee, composed of five Laborites, four Conservatives and a Liberal, will consider Mr. Stonehouse's position. He said that he is glad the terms were changed from an original demand that the committee consider his expulsion.

Obituaries

Larry Fine, Slapstick Comic Of the Three Stooges Team

From Wire Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24.—Larry Fine, 73, the frizzy-haired member of the Three Stooges comedy team, died here today.

In 1971 he was partly paralyzed by a series of strokes. Although confined to a wheelchair, he remained active and often visited schools to show his films.

The slapstick team of the Three Stooges made 218 movie short subjects during 24 years at Columbia Pictures. The shorts, originally shown during the late 1930s, the 1940s and the 1950s, later were re-released on television, where many are still popular today.

The Three Stooges also made some full-length movies but none managed to sustain the physical comedy that marked their virtually plotless short subjects. In these 10-minute exercises in mayhem, the Stooges usually appeared as house painters, plumbers, bakers or construction workers, occupations that gave them an excuse to wield the heavy tools that they then dropped on one another's feet and fingers and to walk through rooms with the ladders or boards that inevitably were swiveled to clout somebody on the back of the head.

Each offense brought immediate retribution—a twisted nose or ear, a gouged eye, a pie or paint brush in the face and their specialty, a "stooge," a slap on the forehead with the gesture usually used to push open a door. At one point, "stooging" became so prevalent among children that medical authorities warned against the practice, fearing brain damage.

The Stooge against whom most of the assault was directed was Mr. Fine, known as Larry, who originally teamed with Moe Howard—the one with the Lord Fauntleroy hairdo and the only Stooge still alive—and Mr. Howard's brother Jerry, known as Curly because he was bald.

Pham Kiet

SAIGON, Jan. 24 (AP).—North Vietnam's deputy minister of public security, Lt. Gen. Pham Kiet, 63, has died, Hanoi radio reported today.

F. Arthur Bickel

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT).—F. Arthur Bickel, 64, former president and chairman of Brown & Matthews, Inc., engineers and constructors, died Wednesday in Scottsdale, Ariz. He was a pioneer in the lease-back concept in industrial construction.

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Alan Stivell–Getting Across The Celtic Message in Song

By Jack Monet

PARIS, Jan. 24 (IHT).—Alan Stivell, Pied Piper of the Breton cultural renaissance, has been around—wherever, in fact, Celts live. That covers a lot of ground, from Brittany to the Hebrides, across the Irish Sea to Dublin and across the Atlantic to Montreal, Boston and New York.

With each tour, he has had increasing success. But his consecration as a pop musician has come thi month at the Palais *des Sports in Paris, where he* has been filling 4,700 seats nightly in a 12-concert stand that ends Sunday.

Mr. Stivell, 31, can recall less heady days. In conversation, he repeatedly refers to the "ridicule," "scorn," "mocking," and "derision" once directed at him when he played his Breton music.

"In the early 1960s," Mr. Stivell recalled, "I occasionally played a few songs on the Celtic harp or bagpipes at *bals bretons* in Paris. When I finished, the audience would double up in laughter and go back to their cha cha cha."

Spontaneous Jigs

In his concerts now, whether at the Palais des Sports or at Hunter College, N.Y., many in the audience rise spontaneously and jig in front of the bandstand or snake dance through the aisles.

A great boost in his career occurred at, of all places, the American Center for Students and Artists in Montparnasse. After years of playing instruments alone, he made his debut as a singer at "hootenannies" at the center in early 1966.

It was the period when Anglo-Saxon singers had arrived in France—Bob Dylan, Joan Baez, the Beatles and the Shadows. Mr. Stivell hitched his harp to the bandwagon, singing in English (in which he is fluent) Joan Baez songs based on Scottish or Irish ballads, then following up with what he calls his "touch of pedagogy," a song in Breton, Welsh or Gaelic to show the relationship between many Celtic melodies and American folksongs.

The favorable reception of the American center's audience encouraged him and confirmed his ambition to be a Breton singer.

In the years since then, musical and political trends—rock and regionalism—have undoubtedly helped put over his style. He has gradually added friends from Brittany to his group, until it now includes about a dozen members—playing bagpipes, fiddle, dulcimer, electric guitar, electric bass guitar, drums, electric organ, Irish tin whistle.

The group's repertoire at the Palais des Sports is varied. At times, Mr. Stivell, his youthful pink face enveloped in a black beard and long hair, stands at the microphone, arms folded, and chants a Breton ballad of love or rebellion (against Paris). In other pieces, there is a great swirling flow of "Celtic Rock"—bagpipes, harp, fiddle blended with the drums and electronic instruments. Very few theatrics.

Mr. Stivell has been criticized by Breton folk purists. His response is: "I'm a pop musician, not a museum curator. I want to make the people of the world aware that Celtic music and Celtic civilization exist and at the same time create a music expressing a new Brittany, a new Celtic society."



Jack Monet.

Alan Stivell performing at a concert in Paris.

Although it is not stressed in his press agentry, Mr. Stivell was born in the central France province of Auvergne and made his home in Paris until he was 22. The birth in Riom, in 1944, was an accident of war. His family can trace its name in Brittany to before the Revolution. (Mr. Stivell's real name is Cochevelou, which he explains was corrupted from Cos Stivel, meaning "old source.")

His father, Jord, a translator in English and Russian for the Ministry of Finance, used to give lectures on Breton culture in Paris. The determining point in Alan's life came at the age of 9. His father, after researching 16th-century documents, built a Celtic harp and Alan learned to play it.

Capitalizing on his success, Mr. Stivell is turning himself into a one-man corporation-educational institution. He has formed his own record company, Keltia III, open to all Celtic singers, and plans a school for the Breton language, movies and a newspaper. And tours: North America again, probably in April, the United Kingdom in May, West Germany and Scandinavia in June, and the Soviet Union whenever the Moscow bureaucracy permits.

SHARPS & FLATS

PARIS—Dexter Gordon opens at the Club St. Germain (Bilboquet) on Jan. 27, replacing Jerome Van Jones and Steve Potts. Ginger Baker and the Baker Gurvitz Army will be at the Olympia on Jan. 25 at 5 p.m. Bluesman Memphis Slim is at Le Caveau de la Huchette nightly.

• • •

Marlene Dietrich will be in Brussels on Jan. 25 at the Forest National at 8:30 p.m. and in Amsterdam on Jan. 27 at the Theater Carre at 9 p.m.

• • •

Singer Nana Mouskouri will give concerts in Brussels Jan. 25 at the A.D.A.C at 8:30 p.m. and in Amsterdam Jan. 29 at the Concertgebouw at 8:15 p.m.

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THE ART MARKET

Treasure-Hunting at Run-of-the-Mill Sales

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 24 (IHT).—Collectors who do not have more than 15,000 francs to spend on a work of art would have been in their element this week at the Hôtel Drouot if they had known about Antoine Picard's sale of "modern" masters. Few did. It was another sale for the habitués.

Included was the usual mass of works by obscure 19th-century artists—Hector Leroux, Adolphe-Felix Cals, Henriette Ronner. But some more illustrious names appeared in the catalogue: Picasso and Signac. Why, one might wonder, would work by such artists be included in this kind of sale? But that, precisely, is what makes auctions interesting.

The Picasso was a very modest one—a red-pencil drawing (51 by 38 centimeters) of flowers. The child-like style indicates that Picasso had done it to give away as a souvenir. But it was convincing enough to fetch 13,650 francs.

Much better, in comparison, was the Paul Signac watercolor of a boat in the Marseilles harbor. Signed and dated 1912 and measuring 19 by 24 centimeters, it made 7,500 francs. Any collector or curator of a museum prints-and-drawings department might have considered it seriously.

Other Artists

Works of famous artists aside, such auctions are interesting because drawings and paintings by people known primarily to *specialists turn up.*

A good example Wednesday was an outstanding drawing (33 by 28 centimeters) by Théophile Alexandre Steinlen (1859-1923). The experts called it "Paysage d'Alcool." It showed men in bowler hats drinking at a bar. Something about it was reminiscent of Toulouse-Lautrec—the harshness, the quick expressive strokes. It was bought in at 2,550 francs—the seller probably expected well over 3,000 francs. But bidding at such sales is seldom enthusiastic.

To my mind the real attraction of these auctions lies elsewhere. There are several artists of genuine talent whose work is not to be seen with ease anywhere. Every week, one or two paintings or drawings that fall into this category turn up—and sell for just about what they have been making for the past 50 years, in terms of purchasing power of the franc.

For instance, an extremely fine landscape (93 by 120 centimeters) by Jean d'Alheim came up Wednesday. Called an "Allegory" in the catalogue, the work showed, in the foreground, a rocky beach, with tiny figures looking toward a gathering storm on the horizon. The scene had a dramatic, tense feeling that made it worthy of any good collection of romantic painting.

Many of Alheim's landscapes were painted on the Provençal beaches. Although the artist was born in Russia, and was closely linked with German romanticism, he spent most of his adult life in France where he died in 1894.

The painting sold on Wednesday for 1,620 francs, which might seem low. In fact, it is just about what one would expect. Like all artists whose work is too widely scattered to be studied conveniently and too rarely seen at auction to fall into an established price range, Alheim has never enjoyed commercial popularity. If you want to study his paintings, you must go to Béziers, Nice, Roanne and Troyes where each local museum has one landscape in its collection.

Another rarity at the auction was a series of eight pen drawings, heightened with gouache, by Jacques Alphonse Testard. Born in 1810 (the date of his death has not been established), the artist was a draftsman with a genuine love for the Parisian scene. His brushwork combines precision and a lightness of touch that *remotely echo the work of* the 18th-century townscapist Biblenne. The eight drawings sold Wednesday were views of buildings, most of them gone now, and carried dates ranging from 1835 to 1837.

Not only were they charming, but they also had immense documentary value for the history of Parisian architecture. They made 5,220 francs. Again this is not a very high price but about the most that the seller could have hoped for. In 1936, 56 aquatints and watercolors were sold in Paris for 20,100 francs. That more or less matches Wednesday's unit price. Alheim had apparently escaped speculation and his work shows a rare commercial stability, impressive testimony to the permanence of certain tastes.

The case of Henry Somm is different. This witty illustrator and cartoonist (real name François Clément Sommier) enjoyed considerable fame in Parisian circles from the 1890s until the turn of the century. Somm made no claim to being a master and, in his own lifetime, his brilliant sketches never commanded much money. In 1898, for example, two of his watercolors sold at auction for 85 and 70 francs, respectively—a sum equivalent to 250 francs or a little less.

After World War I—some 15 years after the artist's death—Somm's work was selling for next to nothing. This is in keeping with the art market rule that a decade or so after an artist dies, his work sells very cheaply, for the aesthetic trend that he represented has fallen from favor. But, by the end of World War II, the prices for his work were on the rise.

Wednesday a charming watercolor sketch, "La Parisienne" (15.5 by 20.5 centimeters), made 1,500 francs. Still inexpensive by present standards, the price is 60 per cent over the post-war level.

The rising prices for Somm's works—whenever they turn up—reflect the growing interest in humoristic art. Moreover, art nouveau is in favor and Somm's drawings had those qualities that are sought after in art nouveau: a powerful evocation of the supposedly golden past.

Of course there was a bargain Wednesday—there always is. It was a high relief portrait of a woman (head and shoulders v a deep décolleté) by Emile-, toine Bourdelle (1861-1929). marble relief fetched 14,760 fra which, for a work by such famous sculptor, seems derisor

However, the pric is partly counted for by the aesth ambiguity of the work. Be becoming a "modern" ar Bourdelle was highly acade arriving in Paris from his na Montauban to fall under the fluence of the official, pom sculptor Falguière. Later he influenced by Dalou—one of subtlest and least understoo 19th-century sculptors—as we by Rodin, who called him scout of the future." It was until cubism emerged that B delle found his own style, d oping a truly modern simplii tion of volumes.

The marble relief sold nesday could have been don Dalou. Without being an in tive piece, it was a Bour before Bourdelle became B delle. As such, it could ar to a collector liking sculptur sculpture's sake. But someon terested in styles typifying known artists would scarcely been enthusiastic.

Admittedly the price n have been higher if there more art-for-art's-sake collec Or if museum curators of mo art departments had been in room. But curators seldom up at these semi-confide sales. Again, that is what m them interesting.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YOR

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions.

Films

"Paperback Hero," the new film directed by Peter Pearson, "is about a swashbuckling young Walter Mitty who is actually living out his fantasy and making a botch of it," says Richard Shepard. In a small town in Saskatchewan, local hero Rick Dillon (Keir Dullea) decides to play the role of a marshal in the Old West, complete with gun and 10-gallon hat. Disgusted by the alternatives of life in this backwater, Rick plays his role out to the final sad but ludicrous finale. Dullea is an ideal "nonhero" and Elizabeth Ashley as his sexy but serious girl brings "passion and understanding" to the part, cameras pan over the dull endowing it with "star stat "a fit setting in which one p lonely trauma becomes the munity's spectacle."

Plays

"Dance Wi' Me," when it first produced in 1971, seems Clive Barnes to be "a se freaked-out farce, pure dell However, he now thinks Greg Atonacci's comedy, cur ly being revived at the Ma Theater, has "lost its unpr tiousness and freshness" ar now "in reverse of its t Atonacci plays the hero, B Boy, a perennial loser who tasizes about his past. Dire by Joel Zwick with the La M Plexus Company, which mou the original production.

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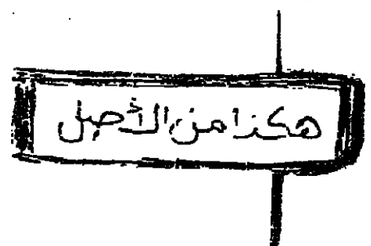
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HILY GENAUER

Grass-Roots Fantasies

NNEAPOLIS. — "Inspirational." "uplifting" are death-ng descriptions of art these Yet I have no better s for "Naives and Vision-," a show organized by the er Art Center in Minnea-

consists chiefly of photo-hs and slide projections into light boxes, plus some l objects. It will be seen Dayton, Ohio, Worcester, , and Fort Worth, Texas, more museums should book Everybody ought to have the ce t see it.

e nine artists (all of this ry, five of them still living) labeled "grass-roots" primi- in the exhibition's subtitle, were born or worked in l towns, had no art train-whatever, could not possibly known original works of art did not get started on their ive projects until they had ed from being farmers, car-ers, stone masons, brick-s or, in the case of the only an, housewife.

ds makes them sound like idma Moses or many of the ymous folk artists who ed the weathervanes, ships' heads, cigar-store Indians patchwork quilts in the ney Museum's memorable art show last year.

Total Environments

t there is this important rence. The artists in the ter show did not fashion idual pieces, or even series hem, for framing, display or tical use. They built them-s total environments—dream s, houses, gardens—filled towers, human and animal es, structures-within-struc-s, fantasy furniture, altars. y moved on to vacant lots hillsides when their own ses could no longer contain r visions. They used burned-lightbulbs, cracked mirrors, oad ties, acres of metal foil, hubcaps and headlights, bat-d dolls, fragments of china, kind of junk many trained ptors (like Nevelson, Selev, nholtz) favor these days and call "found" material. And the majority of them built their private worlds as tributes to God, interpretations of the Bible or the embodiment of their dreams of a utopian society.

Obviously, it is not the spiritual intent of the artists or even their sense of mission that make their works "inspirational." Rather, it is the spectacle of human beings, old, untaught and most of them very poor, whose need to rise above and even alter reality was so tremendous that it led them to find the skills, the materials, the invention, the vision, the strength to create works of dazzling quality.

Where did James Hampton, a night janitor for the General Services Administration in Washington, D.C., summon up the sense of form and of material which enabled him, in a ghetto garage, to build, out of discarded furniture and salvaged gold and silver foil, an arrangement of shrines, pulpits, lecterns and wall tablets that he called "The Throne of the Third Heaven of the Nations Millennium General Assembly"? For sophisticated art viewers it summons up images of the shrines of Southeast Asia. What instinctive sense of design and constraint induced him to hold down the glitter with brief passages of solid color (tan cardboard, bits of green blotters), to introduce foil-covered old lightbulbs as finials and orbs, thus giving greater definition to an all-over effect.

Where did Simon Rodia, best-known of the group, an Italian immigrant who built in the Watts area of Los Angeles a complex of lacy towers (one is just under 160 feet tall), get the notion and know-how to construct them? The surfaces have etched patterns and an intricate mosaic of broken glass, china and seashells, calling to mind the grandeur of Antonio Gaudi's Sacred Family Church in Barcelona.

How could Fred Smith, a North Wisconsin farmer, logger, tavern keeper, fiddler (now almost 90 and in a nursing home) know how to cast 203 glass-studded concrete images (some 15 feet tall) and also how to position them so that they suggest ancient Cypriot or Egyptian sculpture? He calls his work the "best Goddam decoration on Highway 13 in the country." Where did he get the exuberance and strength to create, as central characters in his legend, a life-size replica of a 10-horse Anheuser-Busch team with wagon, beer kegs and dog?

S.P. Dinsmore, eldest of the group (he died in 1933 at 89), built his own Garden of Eden on a half-acre lot on the outskirts of Lucas, Kansas. Adam and Eve, larger than life and cast in cement, join hands over the entrance, she holding the apple and hovered over by a great snake, he stepping on a second serpent (and wearing a stone cutter's apron—townsmen were furious over Adam's nakedness in Dinsmore's first version). From there the drama unfolds from the Bible to contemporary vistas in which a figure labeled Labor is shown crucified, surrounded by a lawyer, doctor, preacher, banker and all called, by the artist, "grafters." There are stone trees in his Eden, as well as real ones, real flowers as well as stone ones. His face of God has a working light bulb to represent what he called God's "All-Seeing Eye."

Grandma Prisbrey filled her site, 300 feet by 40, with 13 buildings and nine major and minor towers, made of concrete studded with thousands of bottles and peopled with discarded dolls, often impaled on sticks, which suggests something out of the Brothers Grimm.

The accomplishments of these artists, as seen in photographs and colored slides, are imaginative, powerful, individual. But viewed together, they tell of the creativity of man, which is, in a way, a profoundly reassuring experience.



From S.P. Dinsmore's Garden of Eden, a bearded angel and the "All-Seeing Eye of God."

Around the Galleries in London and Paris

Paris

xander Calder, Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to Feb. 28.

ntitled "Crags and Critters," exhibition of works produc-by Calder during the past r is composed of big pieces ved from his stabiles but ch represent large, dancing, e-legged "critters," some of n nine feet tall, and a few iles with a sort of Chinese-main silhouette—unless it is Corcovado—upon which a ile is perched like a small k of passing clouds. The iters" are two-dimensional in sense of the word, but they ave a rhythmic cheerfulness t their silhouette that can-be solely attributed to their pkin smile.

* * *

s Hartung, Galerie Arnaud, 2 Boulevard Saint-Germain, ris 7, to March 1.

is is a sort of token retro-ive of the work of Hans ung, including works of the ties and thirties along with recent pieces. The major es of the artist's evolution represented and one can w his passage from the early sentational drawings through ransitional exercises into ab-tion to tachism and ultimate-the style and range with h one is generally familiar the nest of slashes and cloud.

* * *

rtwasser, Galerie Paul cchetti, 6 Rue des Saints-res, Paris 7, to Feb. 15.

rn Friedrich Stowasser 46 ; ago in Vienna, Hundert-r had his first Paris ex-ion in this gallery at the of 24. This exhibition as-les both earlier and more t works. My preference to his work of the fifties, h ages well and is not as rned with virtuosity as is ecent production. One can re this virtuosity, however particular that of the wood-which he did in Japan with nese craftsmen and which use of up to 30 different s, each color requiring the ng of a separate board. That ultimate effect should, in cases, be that of watercolor ed with a brush is, of se, impressive, and these cuts luxury items, presented, as items should be, in a en case. Klimt and Klee among the artists he ad-d and he has kept Klimt's esiral taste for color and thing of his preciousness. Klee taught him the inative freedom of represen-n.

* * *

Lichtenstein, Galerie Sonbend, 12 Rue Mazarine, Paris to Feb. 10, and CNAC, 11 e Berryer, Paris 8, to Feb.

my is a very volatile sub-ce. It is a whiff of ammonia gives you a jolt and re-es your relationship to the you breathe. Lichtenstein tices a certain irony in a um or, more exactly, his irony relevant at one quite recent point in American attitudes toward art. I remember an American girl in her twenties—a great beauty—who remarked to me some years ago that Nathan Milstein was "the fourth greatest violinist in the world." Obviously, with that sort of approach to art, any art—and it is, or was, an approach one encountered only in America—it is quite impossible to understand anything about art. Lichtenstein's use of the style of comic-strip drawings as a material for making paintings was a particularly effective ironic response to that sort of mentality. Sonnabend is showing his recent paintings, large, kitchy, ugly entablatures, while the CNAC is showing his drawings.

* * *

Zoran Pavlovic, Galerie Nane Stern, 25 Avenue de Tourville, Paris 7, to Feb. 8.

Here are watercolors of rather hazy human monsters on beautifully rugged paper and large paintings of luminescent, transparent figures on a black ground, monumentally installed in the dark and triumphantly enshrined in the frame of a luminous green line. This is Pavlovic's first one-man show in Paris.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.



Calder's "Critters," now on view at the Galerie Maeght in Paris.

Keystone.

London

Margaret Elliott, Portal Gallery, 16A Grafton St., London, W1, to Jan. 31.

In a witty exhibition entitled "Nobody's Perfect: 27 Faces of Art," Margaret Elliott presents small portraits of London art dealers, each of whom has been portrayed in his or her own gallery, backed with a work of art of his own choice. They are an incisive commentary on lifestyle and gallery specialization. My favorites are the triptych of Dr. Henry Roland, Lilian Browse and Gustave Delbance; Camilla Cazalet of the Lumley-Cazalet Gallery; Godfrey Pilkington of the Piccadilly, Nicholas Treadwell; and Lionel Levy and Eric Lister of the Portal itself, happily backed by one of Mrs. Elliott's own creations.

* * *

Zigaina, Bedford House Gallery, 106 Kensington Church St., London, W8, to Feb. 1.

Giuseppe Zigaina, a member of the Fronte Nuovi Delle Arti, uses the moth as the emblem of menace in his most recent paintings which comprise his first exhibition in England. The giant moth hovers over human remains, over a tombstone. He paints, however, not in the somber colorings appropriate to the theme, but in the rich autumnal colors of his native Venice.

* * *

Michael Werner, Annely Juda Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews, London, W1, to Feb. 1.

Michael Werner, now in his early sixties, has been showing sculpture of consistently high quality in London since 1963. The best of his current work is figurative in high relief, and might be termed romantic impressionist.

* * *

Lindy Guiness, Gallery Edward Harvane, 85 Bourne St., Sloane Square, London, SW1, to Feb. 7.

Lindy Guiness is the nom de pinceau of the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava; but these oils and watercolors are no amateur trifles. They are evidence of 14 years of concentrated dedication to her art, in which her teachers have included Duncan Grant and Oskar Kokoschka. She is at her best, as are so many British painters, in her feeling for landscape—in Crete and Greece as well as Sussex, the Scottish border, and Ireland.

* * *

English Watercolors 1730-1930, Galerie Aziza, 7 Church Rd., Wimbledon Village, London, SW 19, to Feb. 9.

Watercolor is a quiet but subtle medium in which the English excel. The golden age of watercolor dates from the activity of the Sandby brothers in the 1750's to the great Turner works of a century later. In this collection of more than a hundred works, a number of masters appear, including Anthony Devis (1729-1817) with an almost Oriental panorama of "London From Dulwich," "Poole Harbor" by Thomas Rowlandson (1756-1827); some good equestrian pieces by Henry Aiken (1784-1851), and "Loch Lomond" by Copley Fielding (1787-1855).

* * *

David Saunders, Lucy Milton Gallery, 125 Notting Hill Gate, London, W11, to Feb. 11.

One of the founders of the "systems" group, David Saunders contributes a brief and lucid explanation of the mathematical theories behind this "Black Transformation Series," which consists of black straight lines of varying thickness and direction, painted on a white ground. The practical disadvantage of such a collection, elegant and indeed beautiful though the individual paintings are, is that it is meaningful only when seen as a collection; and then only if one shares the artist's particular turn of mind.

* * *

102d Annual Exhibition of Watercolors and Drawings, Agnew's, 43 Old Bond St., London, W1, to Feb. 21.

Agnew's annual has long been a London art institution—this year it excels in the greater names of English watercolor painting among the 300 items. Especially valuable are three watercolors on Italian themes by J. R. Cozens, originating from his visit to Italy with William Beckford in 1778; a group of 24 topographical drawings by Edward Lear; three splendid Turners; a sunset piece by Samuel Palmer; and a very beautiful "Landscape With Horses Watering" by Gainsborough.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

ITALIAN FASHIONS

Designer Valentino Tries Too Hard

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 24 (IHT).—Superstar Valentino, who showed his spring collection last night, tried. But he tried too hard.

His collection is hard to wear and hard to accept. Just as women are getting used to a loose, comfortable, belted and bloused silhouette, Valentino suddenly changed gear and switched to a pencil-slim, unbelted, fitted tube. Armholes cut way up under square shoulders add to the skinny, skimpy look. Skirts are so tight that they need either pleats or a deep slit to make them wearable. Some even cupped the rear, reviving that sexy, Marilyn Monroe walk.

Dresses were all low-waisted with hips cinched in a hard, flat line that women have always had difficulty accepting.

"I don't know a single woman who can wear it," said Anita Smaga, who owns one of the top boutiques in Geneva. "The skinny ones will have their bones sticking out and for the vast majority of others, it will be all bulges."

The Timing

Others felt that Valentino's timing was wrong. Recent fashion history has proved that it is unwise to introduce radical changes from winter styles in the spring. Why Valentino took the chance is anybody's guess.

The positive side of his collection is that, for once, Valentino restrained himself and did not smother you with his usual all-caviar approach. By using fresh gingham, polka dots and lots of stripes, he struck a blow for a young, almost girlish look.

The Valentino charm, again a positive and popular asset, was also around but in small doses: the lingerie blouses under pin-striped blazers, smocking at the shoulders and around the rib cage, pretty bi-color shoes and a mellow color range with oatmeal, salmon and lots of gray and white.

Valentino came out for suits, but again, there was a problem with the cut. The suits are entirely too slim and skimpy, with one verging on an hour-glass silhouette. To soften the blow, he sometimes threw a short cape over the jacket.

Evening Clothes

The best part of his collection, and one that is sure to appeal to his well-heeled customers, were the evening dresses. Valentino did a nice job with simple, taffeta gingham skirts worn with crêpe de chine, lingerie blouses, modified chemises with tiers of floating chiffon, and romantic, ruffled dresses with lace berthas. His favorite print was a sprinkle of giant tulips with a fresh tulip to hold long, floating chiffon scarves.

He also had some glitter, but again, not too much, just enough to outline delicate, Swiss embroidery or light, Chantilly lace.

* * *

As for Balestra, who does most of his business abroad, he obviously got carried away by the oil crisis. In what looked like a blatant come-on for petro-dollars, he showed a deluxe harem look, with odalisque dresses, boudoir gowns and huge brocade turbans centered with outsized jewels.

* * *

Altogether, it has been a sad season for Italian couture which, between labor problems and spiraling fabric prices, was already in trouble. It is now up to Paris designers, who are showing next week, to determine whether couture has a future.



Valentino's black and gray silk suit with a slim skirt.

UPI.

Bergman Film Again Barred By 'Oscar' Panel

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences has confirmed its ruling that Swedish director Ingmar Bergman's film, "Scenes From a Marriage," is not eligible to join this year's Oscar competition despite appeals from leading Hollywood actresses, directors and critics.

The 36-member academy board met Wednesday night and decided to stick by its decision that because the film was first shown on Swedish television in 1973, it cannot be considered for an Academy Award.

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—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot	Chge Close
61¼	30½	Abbt Lb 1.32	13	177	50¾	49¾	50¼	+ ⅝
61¼	38¼	ACF In 2.60	9	96	42	40⅞	41⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	7	AcmeCley 1	6	109	8½	7¾	8	— 1⅛
5¾	1⅜	AdmDg .04e	3	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	
13¼	7⅜	AdmEx .75e		23	8⅜	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅜	Adms Millis		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	3	Addressos		89	4⅝	4½	4¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	6½	Advlnv .30e		6	8⅜	8¼	8¾	+ ⅛
31	15¾	AerroLs 1.68	6	229	22¼	21¼	21¾	+ ½
61½	25½	AetnaLf pf 2		1	32	32	32	+ ½
9⅛	4⅛	Aguirre Co	8	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13⅞	5⅛	Ahmans .20	5	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	1⅜	Aileen Inc	6	7	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
29	25⅝	AirPrd .20b	14	97	51¼	50¼	51	+ ⅝
14⅞	10	Aircoinc .90	5	77	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	AJ Industrls		2	1¾	1¼	1¼	
24	8¾	Akzona 1.20	4	15	12	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
15	7¼	Ala Gas 1.18	7	4	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
29½	5⅜	Alaska Indrs		77	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	12⅜	Albamvin .60	5	4	17¼	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
11¾	4	AlberlcC .36	17	24	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
17¾	10	Albertsn .60	7	72	13½	13	13¼	+ ⅛
41	18¾	AlcanAl 1.40	5	120	21⅜	20½	20⅞	+ ⅝
9⅜	6¼	AlcoStd .48	4	9	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
32⅜	12½	AlconLb .20	16	59	16¾	16¼	15¾	— ⅛
7⅝	2	Alcorn Inc	4	23	3¼	3¼	3¼	
23½	2⅝	AlisnM 2.84e	3	18	4⅜	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
12⅛	6¼	AllegCa .45e	2	14	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
32¾	20⅛	AllgLud 1.60	3	18	23¼	22⅝	23¼	
41	29½	AllgLud pf 3		50	33½	33	33	— ⅜
21¼	11¾	AlPgPw 1.52	9	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
9⅜	3⅜	AlleyGp .40	4	25	4⅝	4⅜	4¾	
54½	23	AlldCh 1.80	6	165	30⅜	29⅜	30¼	+ 1⅛
22⅜	8½	AlldMnt .54	7	6	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9¼	AlldProd 1	4	5	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	15¼	AlldStr 1.50	5	21	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
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10¾	6½	AllisChal .26	4	139	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Alpha Pf .72	4	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
51¾	25⅝	Alcoa 1.34	6	496	30¾	29¾	30½	+ 1
35	21¾	AmalSug 2a	2	10	30¾	29¾	29¾	— 1⅛
52⅞	23¾	Amax 1.75	6	1365	35	34½	35	+ 1⅜
159	77	Amax pf5.25		7	87½	85½	87½	+ 1¾
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43	12¾	A Hess .30b	2	341	16⅞	16⅛	16¾	
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16¾	5¾	AAirFrt .44	8	61	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅞	Am Airflm	12	99	7⅝	7⅜	6	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	Baker .20		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	27¾	A Brnds 2.56	7	89	36	34⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	11½	AmBdcst .80	5	135	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4½	AmBldM .36	6	7	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
31⅜	22½	A Can 2.50e	6	110	30¾	29⅝	30¼	+ ⅛
12¾	18	A Can pf1.75		7	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
15	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
23	12	A Chain 1.20	4	5	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
25	10½	A Cyan 1.50	7	162	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
41	15	A DisTel .52	10	33	20¼	20	20¼	+ 1⅛
6⅛	2½	AmDualVI		8	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	13½	AmEiPw 2	7	258	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
7¼	3⅛	AFamily .24	4	22	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
15	2¾	AmFin .20		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	18½	AGlBd 1.98e		18	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	
19¼	13	AGenCv 1.32	8		15⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
16	7	A Gnins .60	4	169	10	9⅜	10	+ ⅛
26¾	16	A Gin pf1.80		23	19⅞	19½	19¾	— ⅛
16⅞	7½	AmHoist .70	4	10	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
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41⅝	16¾	AmHosp .20	23	246	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
8	1¾	Am Invest		3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
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4½	1¼	A Medicorp	50	58	2	2	2	
13⅜	8¼	AmMot .20b	5	195	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
41⅛	26⅞	ANatGs 2.54	7	24	36⅝	36½	36½	— ⅛
15⅝	5¼	AmShip .65	5	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	13	A Smelt 1.50	3	142	16⅛	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	7¾	AmStand .80	4	138	11⅜	11¼	11½	— ⅛
59	37½	A Std pf4.75		22	45¼	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	5½	AmSterll .28	6	35	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
34¾	22⅝	AmSfores 2	4	23	30¼	29¾	30	
5⅝	5-16	AT&T wt		132	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
59	39⅜	AmT&T 3.40	9	758	47⅛	47	47¼	+ ⅛
60	46⅜	AmT&T pf 4		259	51¾	51¾	51¾	
47	39¼	AmT&T pf3.74		1	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
43⅛	38⅛	ATT pfA3.64		8	43½	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
10¾	6¼	AWatWk .64	5	3	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
15	10¾	AW prt .25		2200	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
13½	8½	Ameron .90	3	28	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	AmesD .10e		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Amelek 1	6	20	14¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
24	9	AMF In 1.24	6	1.0	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	12½	AmFac Inc 1	9	10	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
42⅛	20⅝	AMP Inc .37	20	335	25	24⅛	25	+ ½
9½	6½	Ampco .40a	3	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	2	Ampex Corp	3	73	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
5¼	1½	Amrep Corp	3	9	2½	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
33½	23⅜	Amstar 2.10	2	25	27⅜	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
46½	34	Amst pf2.65		2	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
8⅞	7½	Amstr pf.68		10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
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9⅛	5	Amtel .32	4	21	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
20	13⅛	Anacond 1e	3	151	17	15⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	12	AnchrH 1.08	6	17	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
27⅞	15½	AnderClay 1	5	24	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
9	3⅜	Angelica .12	6	1	5½	5½	5½	
21	11⅛	AnsulCo .60	4	43	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Apache .50	4	72	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	ApcoOil .40t	3	19	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
3⅞	⅞	Apeco Corp		80	⅞	¾	⅞	
12	4¼	APL Corp 1	6	23	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
5¼	⅞	Applid Mag		8	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
101	65	ARA Sv 1.46	10	53	53¾	52½	53¾	+ 1⅛
9⅛	—	ArcataN .36	5	14	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅜	13½	ArchrD .25b	9	52	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Arctic Entr		1	2	2	2	
11	2	Aristar	4	3	3¾	3½	3⅝	
19¾	11⅛	ArizPSv 1.36	6	111	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
27¾	15¾	ArkLGs 1.70	5	58	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
⅜	1	Arlen Rlty		56	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	4¾	Armada Co	4	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
87	18½	Armco 1.60e	4	331	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	22	Arm pf 2.50		5	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	14¼	ArmstCk .92	8	173	22¾	20¼	20¾	
22⅜	11⅛	Arm Ru 1.68	8	4	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	5	ArvinInd .52	11	11	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
106½	52½	ASA 1.20e		143	69⅝	68¼	69½	+ 1⅜
27⅛	15⅝	AshOil 1.40	4	100	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
55½	31	AshlO pf2.40		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	13⅝	AsdDrG 1.40	5	330	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	16½	AsdSpg 1.40	4	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
9⅞	5¼	Athlone .40	3	110	6½	6	8	
15	2⅛	Atico 1.50e	4	16	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	12	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	25	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
91⅜	73	AtlRich 2.50	10	6	86	84⅝	84⅝	— 1⅛
62½	40	AtlRc pf3.75		240	46½	46½	46½	— 1½
74½	48	AtlRc pf2.80		55	57	57	57	— ⅛
2¾	1	Atlas Corp	27	44	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
7	3⅛	ATO Inc .20	3	21	4½	4¾	4½	+ ⅛
56⅞	20¼	AutDat .20e	17	23	33⅜	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	2	Avco Corp	10	151	3½	3¼	3½	+ 1⅛
2	5-16	Avco Cp wt			17	11-16	11-16	
35⅝	9	AvcoCp pf			14⅞	14⅜	14⅛	
44	21¾	AveryPd .30	14	19	25⅛	25	25¼	
21½	6¼	Avnet Inc .40	3	26	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
9¼	4⅛	AvnetInc .30	4	28	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
65	18¾	AvonPd 1.48	14	790	30¼	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	8⅞	Aztec OilGs	14	7	15½	15	15	— ⅛

B

37½	11¼	BabckW .90	6	46	17½	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2¾	Bache .10e		70	4	3⅞	3⅞	
19⅜	3½	Baker In .20	5	29	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
43⅜	22½	BakerOil .37	18	377	37	35⅝	36½	+ 1¼
14⅝	5	BaldDH .40a	4	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	8¼	Ball Cp .60	6	2	12¼	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
25½	12¼	BalGE 1.96	7	387	16¼	17⅜	18½	+ ⅛
24⅛	10⅝	BanCal 1.34	10	1	14⅜	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
36⅜	21½	Bandag Inc	22	24	29	27¼	27¾	+ ⅜
5¾	2	Bangor Punt		24	4¼	4	4¼	
19⅞	9⅜	BangP pf 2		2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
12½	6½	BanP pf1.25		2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
36½	22	BkofNY 2.20	5	11	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
27¼	8⅜	Bk of Va .88	5	35	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
57¼	29½	BankTr 3	5	280	36½	35⅜	36½	+ ¼
34	16	BarbOil .80e		2	21⅛	21	21⅛	
24⅛	9⅜	BardCR .20	19	27	21¼	21¼	21¼	
22⅛	11⅜	Barnett Mg		3	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	Bastinc .40	3	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	BatesMf .20	3	13	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	3½	Bathind .40	4	139	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
45	17¾	Bausch&L .60	31	186	34⅝	33½	34⅝	+ 1⅛
48⅝	24½	BaxtLab .19	31	186	34⅝	33½	34⅝	+ 1⅛
14½	13	BaySTG 1.80	5		14	14	14¼	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	BaykCig .32		8	7	7	7	
28⅞	18	BeatFds 2.32	8	7	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	12⅜	BeatFds .72	11	693	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅛
40	16	Beckmn .50	9	11	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
40	20⅜	BectDick .40	16	86	31	30⅜	31	+ ½
9⅞	6⅜	BeechA .60b	5	169	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
24⅛	16¼	Beker .28	7	127	19¼	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
18½	9½	BelcoP .50a	4	32	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
18½	7	Belden 1.20	5	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
8¼	4⅜	BeldHe .30b	6	10	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
25⅞	8¼	Bell How .84	4	114	12⅜	11⅝	12⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	11⅞	BemisCo 1	4	4	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
30¼	20	Bendix 1.80	7	89	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
49½	31	Bendix pf 3		7	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
27⅝	11¾	BenfCp 1.25	5	122	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
67	37	Benef pf4.50			45	44½	44½	— 1
31½	20¼	Bnfl Spf 2.50		220	24½	24½	24½	
20½	3⅛	BenSAr 2.30e	2	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6	2⅛	BengtB .07e	4	82	2¾	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Berkey Pho		44	2¾	2¾	2⅝	— ⅛
6	2½	Best Prod	5	37	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
36⅛	23½	BethSti 2	5	350	29⅞	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
41½	28	BlackDr .48	21	528	33⅞	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
7½	3⅜	BlairJhn .48	9	9	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
15¼	9⅝	BlisLau 1.10	4	11	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
14	7	BlockHR .60	11	248	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	12	BlueBell .80	5	28	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1	Bobbie Brks		15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
20½	11⅝	Boeing .60a	5	113	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
19	9⅜	BolseCas .50	4	421	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
	3	Bond Ind		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
18¼	13¼	BkMonl 1.20	5	5	16¼	14½	16¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Borden 1.20	8	720	22	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	12⅝	BorWar 1.35	6	65	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Bormans	4	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
29¼	14	BosEd 2.44	7	76	17⅜	17	17¼	— ⅛
107½	65⅛	BosE pf8.88		220	77	77	77	
12⅛	4½	Braniff .15e	5	198	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
47¼	23⅜	BriggS 1.60a	13	30	41¾	40¼	41¾	+ 1⅛
56⅝	30⅝	BristM 1.52	13	158	49½	47¾	49	+ 1¼
38	25	BristM pf 2		12	35½	35	35½	+ ½
14⅛	4½	BrlPet .40e	2	973	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	10	Brkwy Gls 1	5	79	14¾	14½	14⅝	
23⅞	11¼	BktyUG 1.72	6	22	14¾	14	14	
13⅜	9⅜	Brown Co	3	3	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
28¼	13⅜	BwnGp 1.60	6	28	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
10½	4⅜	BwnShrp .20	7	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
13⅞	4¼	BrwnFer .20	5	96	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	7⅛	Brunswk .40	4	411	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
28	8	BrpsNW .60	3	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
28⅜	7	BT Nt 1.45e	14	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
46½	19	BucyErie 1	16	144	36¼	35½	36	+ ⅛
12½	7	BuddCo .80	3	23	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
7½	2¼	Budlnd .22t	4	10	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
20⅝	11	BuffFor 1.20	13	2	13½	13¼	13¼	
27⅞	19	Builder Inv	1	21	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅛
7⅜	6¼	BuffaloW .70	4	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	
21⅞	19½	BumHill 1.92		5	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	BunkrRa .40	9	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		5	12½	12½	12¾	— ⅛
26½	13⅜	Burlind 1.20	6	38	17⅜	16½	17⅜	+ 1⅛
49⅝	27	BurlNor 1.70	6	134	42	41⅜	41⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	6¼	BurlNo pf.55		25	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
26¾	19½	Burncy .78	6	9	15¼	14⅜	15¼	+ ⅜
113	61½	Burrghs .60	16	253	68⅜	64½	67⅛	+ 2½

C

26⅞	2⅜	CabCab For	3	37	5⅜	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
27¼	14	Cabot Cp .92	4	3	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Cadence Ind		5	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	2¼	Caesars Wrl	4	5	2⅝	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	Cal Financl	7	19	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21	12⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	6	5	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
29⅜	6¼	Callahn .15r	8	50	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	1⅛	Camrn Brn		7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
47⅛	19⅜	CamRL .60a	18	81	31	30⅜	30½	+ ½
37⅜	22¼	CamSp 1.24	12	48	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	10⅜	CdnPac .86e	6	185	15¼	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
13½	6⅞	CanalR 1.10	7	13	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
31⅛	16¾	CapCit Com	8	28	22½	23	23½	+ ½
21	12⅜	Cap Hold .24	15	84	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
21	11¼	Capit Mtg		4	3⅜	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
43⅜	24¼	Carbor 1.70	5	6	29½	29	29¼	
18⅛	9½	Carlisle .88	5	3	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
67	52	CaroC&Oh 5		2210	59½	58½	58½	+ 1¼
23¼	10½	CarpPw 1.60	7	527	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	15¼	CarTec 1.60	4	12	19⅛	19	19¼	
17	6	CarrCo .52	27	1383	9¼	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
35	28	Carr pf2.25		210	29	29	29	
14⅜	8½	CarrGn .80e	1		10¾	10⅜	10½	
31	12	Cart Hwl .60	8	44	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
32	22	CartHw pf 2		4	25½	25½	25½	
9⅛	4¾	CartWall .40	9	66	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
11	6	CaseMfg .72	7	87	9¼	8½	9	
17⅝	10	CastICk .88b	7	19	14	13¾	13¾	
69¾	39⅛	CaterTr 1.60	13	259	53⅜	52	53⅛	+ ⅜
2¾	½	Cavngh Cm		16	¾	11-16	¾	
48⅛	25	CBS 1.40	10	105	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ 1
27½	17½	CBS pf 1		4	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	CCI Corp		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17	11⅜	Ceco Cp 1.15	4	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
35	24½	Celanse 2.80	4	59	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
15⅜	3¼	Cenco nc .20		70	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
19	4	Centex .12	8	43	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
21½	11	CenHud 1.72	6	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	
29⅛	18	CenIlLt 1.68	6	27	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
26¾	25¼	Cn Lt pf2.87		2200	26	26	26	— ⅛
15⅞	8½	CenIlPS 1.28	8	34	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	11½	CenLaE 1.28	8	7	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	10⅛	CeMPw 1.34	8	14	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
17½	10¼	CenSoW 1.16	9	54	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	
23¾	9⅜	CenSoya .60	6	47	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
23½	13	CenTel 1.12	9	296	19¼	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
12½	6½	Centrm Data	4	80	7¾	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	11⅛	Centrm 1.20	3	14	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	6½	Cert-feed .60	12	9	9¾	9	9⅜	+ ½
19	11⅜	CessnaAir 1	5	11	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
20⅞	9⅜	Champint 1	4	85	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
68	46	Chml pf5.50		210	53½	53½	53½	+ 1½
22	11⅛	Chml pf1.20		28	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
17⅜	7¼	ChmSp .40	7	504	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
15½	7	Chanco .40	9	99	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
35½	12¼	Charit 1.35e	2	102	21⅛	19⅞	21	+ 1

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
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FINANCE

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 25-26, 1975

Despite Move by Swiss Bank

Dollar at Record Low in Zurich

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 24 (IHT).—The ...ar fell sharply on Europe's ...eign exchange markets today, ...ting a new low against the ...ss franc.

Volume in all the markets was ...remely thin, dealers reported, ...d there was only token central ...k intervention that did noth... to arrest the deterioration. The major question now hang... over the market is how much ... decline the oil producers—... just began meeting in Algiers ...are willing to tolerate before ...y begin to clamor for remedial ...tion. The producers are paid in ...lars and thus find their pur...sing powers in other currencies ...arply reduced as the dollar ...ls.

New Controls Seen

Bankers now fear that unless ...tral banks come up with some ...matic, coordinated program to ...erse the decline a new panoply ...exchange controls is inevitable. ...e most talked about possibility ...the erection of a two-tier mar... separating commercial trans...ions—the purchase of goods ...d services—from financial or ...culative deals.

A split market currently exists ...Belgium. France unified its for... exchange market last March ...and observers see no difficulty ...splitting it again. Switzerland and West Germany have been opposed to establishing the elaborate controls necessary to police such an operation. But Swiss bankers now say they see no other way out if their government is to protect the value of the franc.

West German officials, however, have repeatedly indicated that with the country still running a huge trade surplus they are prepared to see the deutsche mark appreciate.

The Swiss National Bank on Wednesday tried to halt the inflow of dollars with measures which at the time were described as "draconian." After a brief rally, however, the dollar again came under pressure and today closed at 2.4675 francs—down 1.5 per cent from yesterday and well below the 2.50 francs that many experts had considered to be the minimum level the central bank was willing to tolerate at present.

Particularly upsetting to the Swiss was the fact that the value of the franc gained not only against the dollar but other major European currencies as well. This is the heart of the Swiss problem—the incessant increase of the franc reduces the ability of Swiss industry to sell its goods abroad.

Switzerland traditionally sells more to its European neighbors than it does to the United States, so changes in the franc against other continental currencies are especially worrisome.

Dealers noted that the Swiss National Bank did not intervene to arrest the franc's appreciation. The central bank had warned earlier this week that it reserved the right to block for an indefinite period the francs it created by such intervention.

Officials fear that such unplanned and unregulated creation of francs will worsen domestic inflation. It was expected that the threat of such a block would thwart sales of dollars for francs.

Part of the same package was the imposition of a penalty interest rate of 40 per cent a year on new non-resident Swiss franc deposits. However, the francs being purchased are apparently being deposited in the Eurocurrency market, thus escaping the Swiss penalty.

Dollar Blamed

Swiss bankers insist that the current crisis is not a run into the franc but rather a flight from the dollar. This is supported by the weakness of the U.S. currency against all other monies, including the lira and sterling, which have been Europe's weakest currencies.

The very rapid de-escalation of U.S. interest rates and the mammoth federal budget deficits expected in the 1975 and 1976 fiscal years have fanned fears that Washington will overcome the current recession by creating a new, more virulent round of inflation. This has prompted a shift out of the dollar, which investors anticipate will weaken.

Both the Bank of France and the Bundesbank were reportedly in the market today for very modest amounts. But the dollar slipped 0.7 per cent from yesterday to 2.32 deutsche marks and 0.4 per cent against the French franc to 4.2875.

Dealers said that trading was very light today, adding that this was usual before a weekend.



United Press International.

Paul McCracken, Charles Schultze and Gardner Ackley chatting with Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., acting chairman of the Joint Economic Committee's latest hearings.

3 U.S. Experts Urge Big Economic Boost

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Three prominent economists, one of them a part-time adviser to the Ford administration, yesterday urged Congress to vote more stimulus to the economy than President Ford's proposed one-year tax rebate.

The three, to varying degrees, also minimized the dangers to the economy posed by federal budget deficits that Mr. Ford and his Treasury secretary have called "horrifying." And they told the congressional Joint Economic Committee that fears about the impact on financial markets of large amounts of Treasury borrowing are largely unfounded.

Paul McCracken, a University of Michigan professor and senior consultant to the Treasury secretary, said he would have "no serious problem with a magnitude of fiscal stimulus somewhat larger than the President proposed," and added that he would prefer a permanent tax reduction.

Prof. McCracken, who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers during Richard Nixon's first term as president, joined two Democratic economists, Gardner Ackley and Charles Schultze, in favoring a permanent reduction in individual income taxes of $10 billion to $12 billion a year.

That would be in addition to the $12 billion in individual income tax rebates that Mr. Ford has proposed on 1974 taxes and the future tax cuts that would result from the redistribution of $30 billion in proposed higher energy taxes.

Quick Action Needed

All three economists agreed on the need for fast congressional action on a tax rebate or cut and on the importance of an easing of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board. Under current conditions, an appropriate rate of expansion in currency and demand deposits would be 8 to 10 per cent a year, Prof. McCracken and Mr. Ackley suggested.

Commenting on the prospect of federal budget deficits as high as $50 billion a year, Prof. McCracken said the world "deficit" had become "almost a pejorative term" and was "used to frighten people."

However, he contended that it was at least "logical to ask" to what extent Treasury borrowing to cover those deficits would preempt private borrowing. His answer would be that "it can be worked out provided we have an appropriately expansive monetary policy, Prof. McCracken said.

His two fellow economists were even more confident about it. "There is room for substantial amounts of federal borrowing," declared Mr. Schultze, who was budget director during the Johnson administration.

Ford and Simon Accused

Mr. Ackley, who was chairman of President Johnson's Council of Economic Advisers, accused President Ford and Treasury Secretary William Simon of engaging in public "mis-education." Their statements that the proposed budget deficits are "shocking" or that they are "horrified" are "damaging to confidence," Mr. Ackley maintained, adding that they are also "factually and analytically wrong."

Actually, federal fiscal policy has been highly restrictive over the past year, Mr. Ackley argued, because nominal expenditures have risen less rapidly than prices in many cases, while real tax burdens "have increased sharply through the effects of inflation."

Currently, "the deficit is too small," Mr. Ackley declared, adding "that is why we need a large tax cut."

While he favors a "strongly expansionary" monetary policy, Mr. Ackley contended that even with a neutral monetary policy, "there should be no significant problem in marketing the federal securities necessary to cover prospective deficits, and at interest rates lower than now." That is because private borrowing is expected to be "exceedingly weak," he said.

Dow Index Gains 10

Falling U.S. Loan Rates Help N.Y. Stock Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (IHT).—Falling interest rates and expectations of further cuts propelled prices sharply higher on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 9.85 points to 666.61. It was up 9.39 at 3 o'clock.

Over a thousand issues gained with fewer than 400 lower. Volume totaled 20.67 million shares, compared with 17.96 million yesterday.

Brokers said buying was stimulated as the stock market opened for trading by First National City Bank, which announced a new 1/4-point cut in its prime rate to 9 1/2 from 9 3/4 per cent. Several major banks across the country followed the cut.

Brokers explain that falling interest rates indicate that inflation is receding and that lower costs of borrowing will eventually stimulate business.

Eastman Kodak closed at 65 1/8, down 1 7/8 points, after trading as low as 63 1/4. Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported that Kodak's "1975 picture as seen by analysts is getting fuzzier . . . largely because of the deteriorating climate for foreign earnings but also because of increased concern over the company's sensitivity to the domestic economic cycle."

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 1.19 to 71.05.

The most active issue was Prudential Building Maintenance, closing at 2 1/8, down 1/8.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter rose 1.10 to 62.67.

Treasury bills closed firm, but off the top, and other money market rates also tended easier.

Bills were strong in early trading following further aggressive buying, and losses in yield extended as far as 35 basis points.

While there was a back-up in late trading as some investors liquidated part of their holdings ahead of the Treasury refunding package, the reaction did not amount to more than 10 basis points, and bills still closed with losses in yield ranging between 10 and 25 basis points.

In Chicago soybean oil and soybean meal advanced allowable limits on the Board of Trade.

Modest gains also were posted in wheat, corn and soybean meal.

N.Y. Times Plans Offset Print Plant

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT).—The New York Times announced yesterday a plan to develop an offset printing plant in Carlstadt, N.J.

The plant, which is scheduled to be in full operation by early 1978, will involve a capital investment of $35 million.

The new plant is intended to improve both production and distribution of the newspaper. Starting with certain advance Sunday sections, it is to use offset presses—rather than its present system, letterpress—to improve the quality of printing, with an eventual hope of also offering color.

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, the paper's president and publisher, said that about 300 members of production departments, or about 6.5 per cent of The Times's 4,620 employees in New York City, would ultimately be moved to the Carlstadt plant, nine and a half miles from Times Square.

But news, editorial, business, and all other service and manufacturing departments are to remain at the main office.

SEC Issues Rate Rule

WASHINGTON, Jan 24 (Reuters).—The Securities and Exchange Commission today issued its rule which bars fixed commission rates by members of national securities exchanges from May 1, 1975. The decision to issue the rule had been announced earlier this week by SEC chairman Ray Garrett.

Stock Prices Surge in London, Rise in Index Is Sharpest Ever

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—...are prices forged ahead on the ...ndon Stock Exchange today, ...sing sharply higher for the ...urth consecutive day in active ...ading.

At the close the Financial ...imes industrial share index was ... 217, up 19.9 from yesterday's ...lose and up 41.8 from a week ...arlier. It was the sharpest rise since 1971, and the percentage increase of 10.1 per cent was the biggest ever.

Government and government-guaranteed bonds also registered big gains, closing higher for the fifth consecutive day.

Brokers were enthusiastic about the bond and equity markets performance, and some were predicting that the rally will continue into next week.

One noted that Friday is the last day of the market's two-week trading account, a day when, he said, some selling pressure could normally be expected to develop.

There was no fresh news to cite as a factor for today's advance, except the Bank of England's reduction of its minimum lending rate to 11 from 11 1/4 per cent. The central bank's action, however, had been anticipated much of the week.

Brokers said there was confidence in the market that they have not seen for a long time.

Contributing to the improved sentiment, they said, was the general drop in interest rates in Britain and abroad and the view in some quarters that the British government is taking or is prepared to take a more resolute position on economic problems.

Loans, Money Supply Drop With Interest Rates in U.S.

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT).—Corporate loans in New York City continued to fade away in the week ended Wednesday, reflecting the recession, and borrowing in the commercial paper market also fell off. Interest rates dropped sharply, and the money supply showed little growth.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, commercial and industrial loans at major banks here dropped by $590 million in the latest banking week, a substantial decrease that brought the cumulative contraction in such business loans since Jan. 1 to more than $1.5 billion.

In contrast to earlier figures, the drop in business loans was accompanied by a $294-million decrease in the volume of outstanding commercial paper, an alternative source for borrowed funds.

Credit market analysts had cautioned against emphasizing too strongly the $500-million drop in bank loans in the week ended Jan. 15, for commercial paper volume had mushroomed by $3.49 billion. The changes were thought to reflect more a shift toward lower-cost loans than an underlying decline in loan demand.

To offset the downturn in the economy, many observers have urged the Federal Reserve to get the money supply growing faster. In the week ended Jan. 15, the most recent date for which figures are available, the money supply averaged $381.6 billion, up $100 million from the preceding week.

This total for money—all the checking account balances in banks plus currency in the hands of the public—has been growing at an annual rate of little more than 4 per cent.

Since last June; its growth has been even slower. In no contrast to its $281.6-billion level in mid-January, the money supply in the week ended June 19, 1974, was exactly the same.

With the drop in demand for borrowed funds, interest rates tumbled during the banking week. The average interest rate on dealer-placed commercial paper maturing in 90 to 119 days declined 50 basis points to 7.31 per cent from 7.73 per cent a week ago.

Spanish Cost of Living

MADRID, Jan. 24 (UPI).—The cost of living rose by 17.6 per cent in Spain last year, the statistical office said today. It was a slight increase over 1973, when prices had risen by 14.2 per cent.

Rebates Raise U.S. Car Sales But Rate Is Off 15% From '74

DETROIT, Jan. 24 (AP).—The depressed auto industry reported a significant rise in car sales during mid-January as cash rebates on selected new models helped to lure customers. But employment in the industry remained down.

Deliveries in the period from Jan. 11 to 20 increased 41 per cent from the exceptionally low levels of early January. They trailed year-earlier levels by 15 per cent and were the lowest for a mid-January since 1961.

"The rebates have just returned the industry to an average position considering the recession," said one industry analyst.

There is still a record 100-day supply of unsold models in dealer hands, and the auto companies have 11 plants shut and 228,000 of their 685,000 hourly workers on layoff this week. There were new announcements of layoffs by Chrysler and American Motors, although Chrysler and General Motors will have fewer workers off the job next week.

Auto executives said that the companies' recent offers of rebates apparently spurred sales in mid-January. They said models covered by the discounts of $200 to $600 showed the biggest gain.

Deliveries of 131,132 cars compared with 155,004 from Jan. 11 to 20, 1974, and 93,235 in early January, when sales were at the lowest level ever recorded for the period.

Sales by Chrysler, the first to announce the rebates, were up 89 per cent from early January, but down 8 per cent from a year ago; General Motors reported a 54-per-cent gain over the last period but a 7 per cent drop from the year before; Ford said sales were up 13 per cent from early January but down 25 per cent from last year, and American Motors' sales rose 35 per cent from the previous period but trailed year-earlier levels by 46 per cent.

Oil Deficit Seen Ending

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—The payments imbalance between oil-exporting and oil-importing countries probably will be eliminated within about five years, World Financial Markets, a publication of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., says.

Because of a drop in demand for oil produced by members of the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries and a sharp actual and projected rise in imports of goods and services by OPEC countries, the current-account surplus of the oil-producing countries "may well have reached a plateau," the publication says.

The surplus "probably will decline next year and disappear before the end of this decade," it adds. "The total accumulation of funds by OPEC countries may not exceed $250 billion, with the peak to be reached well before 1980. The financing of the oil deficit, therefore, appears to be a serious problem for only a few more years."

Market forces appear to have been quite effective both in reducing world demand for OPEC oil and in stimulating OPEC purchases of goods and services from the rest of the world, Morgan Guaranty says.

As a result of reduced growth in world consumption as well as increased oil production in non-OPEC areas, it seems likely that, over the rest of the decade, demand for OPEC oil by the rest of the world will be little changed," the bank study reports.

Iraq Is Reported to Reduce Oil Output Target by a Third

NEW YORK Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Iraq has quietly scaled down its oil output target by almost one third due to a worldwide oversupply, increased per-barrel income and a desire to conserve oil resources, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) reports.

Iraq now expects to produce no more than 4 million barrels daily by 1980-81 unless circumstances change, the magazine reports from Baghdad.

Previous disclosures of targets for greatly expanded production capacity of some 5.5 to 6 million barrels daily by 1981 had been taken to mean that such output was expected. Now this seems not so.

Iraq's self-described "independent policy" was sketched in wide-ranging remarks to PIW in Baghdad by the new oil minister, Tayeh Abdel-Karim, and by Adnan Hamdani, secretary general of the powerful follow-up committee, and other top officials.

An unpublished government decision in mid-1974 lowered actual production expectations to some 200 million tons a year (4 million barrels daily). However, various programs of capacity expansion—largely pipelines and terminals—are being maintained unchanged at a high level, giving the country "flexibility" and "security," according to the top officials.

By all odds, that would still be a healthy boost. In comparison, overall output averaged somewhat over 1.8 million barrels daily in 1974 mainly due to the marketing slack.

By the end of 1975, capacity should reach around 2.9 to 3 million barrels daily. The big original boost was set to compensate for more than a decade of limited growth during travails with the former Iraq Petroleum Co. (IPC), prior to IPC's 1973 nationalization.

Japan Production Falls

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Japan's mining and manufacturing production index stood at 119.4 in November, down 2.1 per cent from October, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today. The indexes are based on 1970 equals 100 and are seasonally adjusted.

Company Reports

Alcan Aluminium

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	614.8	501.8
Profits (millions)...	26.1	28.0
Per Share	0.75	0.83
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,412.2	1,371.8
Profits (millions)...	143.8	82.6
Per Share	4.17	2.42

Champion International

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	613.9	553.0
Profits (millions)...	18.2	17.4
Per Share	0.56	0.53
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,532.3	2,207.0
Profits (millions)...	100.9	85.2
Per Share	3.24	2.71

Exton

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	458.0	408.8
Profits (millions) .	19.9	20.0
Per Share	1.14	1.15
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,760.0	1,550.0
Profits (millions) ..	89.9	85.6
Per Share	5.19	4.84

Mobil Oil

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	5,410.0	3,780.0
Profits (millions)...	136.3	278.1
Per Share	1.34	—
Year		
Revenue (millions)	20,370.0	12,760.0
Profits (millions)	1,040.1	849.3
Per Share	10.21	8.34

National Airlines

Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	69.0	105.0
Profits (millions)...	—1.9*	5.6
Per Share		0.66
*Loss		
Six Months		
Revenue (millions).	121.0	205.0
Profits (millions)..	0.4	9.6
Per Share	0.04	1.13

Norton Simon

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	495.6	420.8
Profits (millions)...	23.3	32.1
Per Share	0.48	0.44
Six Months		
Revenue (millions).	947.9	783.1
Profits (millions)...	41.8	34.9
Per Share	0.84	0.70

Texaco

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	6,738.0	3,580.0
Profits (millions)...	219.7	453.3
Per Share	1.18	1.66
Year		
Revenue (mil.)...	23,982.0	11,835.0
Profits (millions)..	1,586.4	1,392.4
Per Share	5.84	4.75

Standard Oil of Calif.

	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	*	*
Profits (millions)..	293.0	283.0
Per Share	1.72	1.67
Revenue (millions).	*	*
Profits (millions)..	970.0	844.0
Per Share	5.71	4.97

* Not given.

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Balt G & E	El Pwr Lt	Northwest Ut	So Calif Ed
Boston Ed	Gen Pub Util	No States Pwr	So Carolina
Carolina Pow	Gulf States	Ohio Ed	Southern Co
Cent & S W	Houston L & P	Pacific G & E	Texas Util
Cent Maine	Idaho Pwr	Pacific Pwr & L	Union Elec
Cleveland El	Kansas P & L	Penn Pwr	Utah Pwr & Lt
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Consumers Pwr			Wisconsin Elec

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Jan. 24, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7750	Abby Glen	245	240	244	+ 4
25852	Abitibi	$ 9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
21900	Acklands	$ 13¼	12⅞	13	
18400	Acres Ltd	$ 7½	6¾	7½	+ ¾
5100	Agnico E	$ 5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5400	Agra Ind	$ 7	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
8237	Alta Gas A	$ 12½	12	12	
700	Alta Nat	$ 16	16	15	+ ½
2900	Algo Cent	$ 11	11	11	+ ⅜
100	Alliance B	425	425	425	+10
400	Alminex	$ 5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
100	Argus C pr	$ 11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
4400	Atco A	$ 15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
2930	BP Can	$ 10	10	10	+ ½
7350	Banister C	$ 6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅝
7833	Bank N S	$ 33½	37¾	38	
16650	Baton B	$ 7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
12216	Bell Canad	$ 45⅛	43⅞	45⅛	
3750	Beth Cop A	$ 9⅛	9	9	
3900	B'ock Bros	350	345	345	+ 5
4500	Bovis Cor	110	105	110	+ 4
1335	Bramalea	440	415	435	+30
60365	Brameda	94	84	85	
1800	Brenda M	335	325	335	+10
2930	BC Forest	$ 15⅝	13½	15⅝	+1⅞
477	BC Phone	$ 53	52½	53	+ 1
8200	Brunswk	395	395	395	+ 5
2750	Budd Auto	470	475	470	+15
4450	Burns Fds	$ 10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1124	Cad Frvw	$ 12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
1250	Cal Pow	$ 24¾	24½	24¾	+ ½
8375	Camflo	$ 12½	11¾	12	+ ¼
6908	Campeau A	415	410	410	+ 5
1650	C Pakrs C	$ 20	20	20	
46538	Can Perm	$ 19¼	13½	18½	
400	C Tung	250	250	250	—10
200	C Cablesy	$ 11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅝
3750	Cdn Cel	$ 5	495	5	+ 5
15205	C Imp Bank	$ 25	24	25	+ 1
19911	C Ind Gas	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
38025	CIL	$ 19	18½	19	+ ⅛
2880	Cdn Tire A	$ 42½	41½	42	+ ⅞
700	C Utilies	$ 8¼	8⅜	8¼	+ ⅛
200	Candel Oil	$ 7	7	7	— ½
1700	Cassiar	400	365	400	+35
24023	Celanese	405	390	405	+10
4200	Chieftan D	$ 6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ½
4300	Coch Will	105	100	100	— 3
1410	C Holiday I	390	365	390	+15
6300	Con Bldg	270	245	270	+35
330	C Rambler	155	155	155	
24650	Con Distrb	$ 7⅝	7¼	7⅞	+ ½
9010	Cons Gas	$ 16⅛	16	16	
700	Conwest	290	265	290	+40
2900	Craigmt	360	350	350	— 5
400	Crush Intl	$ 8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1958	Denison	$ 43¼	43	43	— ½
6300	Dicknsn	$ 7¾	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
14525	Dofasco	$ 24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
5540	Dom Store	$ 17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
200	Du Pont	$ 21½	21	21½	+ 1
7450	Dylex L A	$ 6	5½	6	+ ⅜
1650	East Mal	345	335	335	— 5
250	Electro A	415	415	415	+ 5
1400	Emco	$ 5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
6570	Falcon C	$ 6⅞	6¼	6¾	+ ⅛
3435	Falcon	$ 29	28	29	+ ½
203	Fed Ind A	465	455	465	+10
600	Francana	$ 9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
200	Fraser A	$ 19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
200	Fruehauf	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
500	Gen Distrb	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10080	Gnf Mascf	59	55	57	+ 1
4030	Gibraltar	425	410	420	+15
3400	Granduc	110	100	110	+12
3500	Granisle	$ 12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
150	Gt Oil Sds	$ 6	6	6	+ ⅛
825	GL Paper	$ 16¼	16	16	
1100	Greyhnd	$ 14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
2117	Guar Trst	$ 7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
3182	Hambro C	260	225	260	+50
2393	Hawker S	$ 5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
1800	Hayes D A	440	440	440	
4100	Houston O	150	149	150	
15015	H Bay Co	$ 16	15⅞	16	
2155	Huron Eri	$ 26	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
4134	IAC	$ 19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
1100	Indusmin	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1720	Inland Gas	$ 8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
3575	Int Mogul	320	280	320	+45
2385	I Chemly	210	200	200	— 5
11325	Intpr Pipe	$ 14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
4650	Inv GQR AL	[illegible]	7¼	7¼	+
230	Jannock	$ 6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
6220	Kaiser Re	$ 6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
29900	Kaps Tran	193	170	188	+19
200	Kelsey H	$ 6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
8790	Kerr A A	$ 11¼	10⅞	11¼	+1⅛
2000	Koffler	297	270	299	— 1
6000	Labatt A	$ 17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
4500	LOnt Cem	340	325	340	+20
400	LL Lac	165	165	165	+10
403	Lob Co A	$ 6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ½
750	Lob Co B	$ 6½	6¼	6½	+ ½
1050	Loeb M	325	300	320	+25
10460	Mclan H A	$ 8	6⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
17370	MB Ltd	$ 24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
250	Madsen	48	48	48	
825	M Lf Mills	$ 24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
10950	Mattgmi	$ 14	13½	13½	— ¼
300	McGraw H	425	400	425	+40
500	Met Stores	$ 13	12¾	13	+ ½
1483	Microsyst	274	260	268	
4840	Moore	$ 41	40½	41	+ ⅛
900	Nat Trust	$ 17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
14211	Noranda A	$ 23¾	23	23¾	— ⅛
9261	Nor Elect	$ 19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
440	OSF Ind	350	350	350	—20
400	Orchan	315	315	315	
2250	Oshewa A	490	475	475	
9450	Pamour	$ 8⅞	8½	8½	+ ¼
1820	PanCan P	$ 10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
1500	Patino N V	$ 12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¾
600	Pembin A	250	240	240	+15
700	Pembin B	245	240	240	+10
1000	Petrofina	$ 21	21	21	
7225	Pitts C	$ 6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
3160	Placer	$ 14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
1550	Que Sturg	495	490	495	+10
2200	Rayrock	83	83	83	+ 1
100	Rdpath A	$ 20¾	20¾	20¾	+1¾
1600	Reed Osir A	5	470	490	—10
600	Reichhold	$ 24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
30700	Revnu Prp	90	81	83	+ 4
1090	Rothman	$ 10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅜
150	Scotts	$ 6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
36627	Shell Can	$ 14⅜	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
7738	Sherritt	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
5100	Siebens	$ 8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
1500	Sigma	$ 25	24½	24½	— ½
25254	Simpsons	$ 8¼	7⅞	8	
5790	Simpson S	$ 10½	10¼	10⅜	
4090	Slater Stl	$ 10¾	10	10⅛	+ ¼
3550	Stat W Can	$ 6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
1285	Southm A	$ 26½	25¼	26½	+1½
5300	St Brodcst	$ 9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
7035	Stelco A	$ 27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
3444	Steep R	114	111	114	+ 3
18630	Sundale O	405	380	400	+15
1600	Teck Cor A	250	230	250	+ 5
448	Teledyne	490	480	485	+25
55900	Thom N A	$ 11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
4951	Tor Dm Bk	$ 38	37⅛	37¾	+ ⅜
2055	Traders A	$ 13¾	13½	13½	+ ¼
1300	Trans Mt	$ 10¾	10½	10⅜	
12505	TrCan PL	$ 10⅛	10	10⅛	— ¼
300	Un Carbid	$ 16	16	16	
11154	Un Gas	$ 9	8½	9	+ ⅜
536	Union Oil	$ 9	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
1750	U Keno	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
19200	U Siscoe	400	380	380	+ 5
2800	Upp Can	105	101	105	+ 1
600	Van Der	350	340	350	+25
6600	Voyager P	485	460	485	+35
1180	Westwood	$ 9½	9½	9½	+ ½
10600	Wstburne	$ 8¼	8	8	— ⅛
4000	West Mine	165	151	165	+10
165	Weston	$ 21½	1½	21½	+ ½
640	White Pas	$ 6½	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
750	Woodwd A	$ 21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
14300	Yk Bear	219	205	219	+14

Total sales 3,524,610 shares

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amax 8-76	100¼	101¼
Amax 8¾-86	93¼	95¼
ASEA 8½-86	89	90
Ashland 8-87	89	90
Aust-Swiss 8-87	83¾	89¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98	99
Barclay 8¼-86	82½	84½
Beecham 8¼-86	73	75
Bergen 8-87	90¾	91¾
BICC 7¾-87	55	57
Borregaard 8¾-86	91	92
Burlingt. 7¾-87	87½	88½
CN PTT 8-86	95½	96½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	93	94
Carrier 8-87	87	88
C Lafarge 8¾-86	91½	92½
Com Union	76	78
Cons Food 7½-91	86¾	87¾
Conoco 8-86	94½	95½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	88½	89½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	79½	80½
Copen Tel 8¼-86	90	91
Corning 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Cut Ham 8-87	89¾	90¾
Denmark 9-82	99¼	100¼
Denmark 7½-90	82	83
Dow Cor 8½-86	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78	99¾	100¾
E D F. 8½-86	98	99
Ericsson 9¼-85	100½	101½
Esso 7½-76	99¾	100¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	96¼	97¼
FinMtgBk 8½-86	89½	90½
First Chic 7-80	94	95
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88½	89½
Gen Mills 8-86	95	96
Gen Mot 8¼-76	99¾	100¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101	102
G H.H. 7¾-88	84	85
Granges 8½-89	89½	90½
GTE 8¼-86	95	96
Guar Roy 8-87	67	69
Haas 8-78	99½	100½
Haas 8¾-86	99½	100½
Hambros 7¾-86	66	68
Helsinki 8¾-86	92½	94½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	63	65
I.C.I. 7½-92	67	69
Intl Utl 8¼-82	93	94
Kimberley 8½-86	99½	100¼
Klein Ben 8¼-87	65	67
Lyons 8¾-86	65	67
Monsanto 8¾-85	100½	101½
Motorola 8-87	95	96
Mount Isa 8¼-86	82	84
Newfoundld 8½-86	95½	97½
NrgKomBk 7½-86	87¾	83¾
NorthAMR 7¾-79	96	97
Ontario 8¾-86	98¾	99¾
Oslo 8¼-86	93½	94½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	99¾	100¾
OwensCorn 9-86	100¼	101¼
Pac.Light 9¾-81	100½	101½
Pec. Light 8-86	85½	86½
Pekema 8¾-86	91¼	92¼
Pennwalt 8-86	88	89
PhilMorris 8-78	102½	103½
PhilMorris 8½-86	102	103
Plessey 8½-86	63	70
QuebecHyd 8½-86	93½	93½
Queb.Hyd 8¼-84	95¾	96¾
Queb.Prov 7½-88	83	89
Queensld 8½-86	92	93
Ralston 7½-87	91½	92½
Rank 8¾-86	68	70
Richardson 8¾-85	99¼	100¼
S.A.S. 8-86	87	88
Scanraff 8¾-88	95¼	96¼
Scott 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	91	92
Singer 11-77	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-80	100½	101½
St. Ind. 8½-88	98½	99½
Sybron 8-87	87	88
Tenneco 7½-79	96½	97½
Tenneco 7¾-87	82	83
Textron 7¾-87	82	83
TokyoCor. 8½-88	88½	89½
Transocean 8-86	95½	96½
Transocean 8-84	96	97
Transocean 7½-87	92½	93½
T R W 8¾-86	94	95
Union Oil 7-79	95½	97½
Union Oil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	87½	83¼
Volvo 8-87	85¼	87¼
Wellcome 8¼-87	65	69
Will Glyn 8½-87	69	71

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	71½	73½
Am Tob 5¼-88	98	100
Ashland 5-88	65½	70½
Beatrice 6¼-91	97	101
Beatrice 4½-92	77	79
Borden 5-92	89	91
BroadHale 4¾-87	63	65
Carnation 4-88	76½	78½
Chevron 5-88	86½	88½
Chrysler 4¾-88	40	42
Chrysler 5-88	43	45
Con Tel 5½-88	74½	76½
Cummins In 6¼-[illegible]	79	81
Dart Ind 4¾-88	75	77
EastKodak 4½-88	87½	89½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	67	69
Firestone 5-88	72½	74½
Ford 6-86	81	83
Ford 5-88	70	72
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73	75
Gen Elec 4¾-87	76½	78½
Gen Food 4½-87	83½	85½
Gillette 4¾-87	65½	67½
Gould 5-87	64	66
Halliburt 4½-87	99	101
Honeywell 6-86	71½	73½
ITT 4½-87	60	62
I.S.E 6¼-89	71	73
McDerm 4¾-87	100½	102½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	111	113
Nabisco 5¼-88	75	77
Owens Ill 4½-87	76½	78½
Penney JC 4½-87	76½	78½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	81	83
R.C.A. 5-88	69½	71½
Revlon 4¾-87	87	89
Sperry 4¼-88	75	77
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	73	75
Texaco 4½-88	73½	75½
UnCarb 4¾-82	90	92
WarnLam 4½-87	80	82
WarnLam 4¼-88	73½	75½
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Bondtrade—Index (Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	95.05	85.54	85.66
Previous	94.84	85.23	85.08

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3342	Algoma	$ 27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
15070	Bank Mont	$ 14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ½
2780	Bombard	290	280	290	+5
300	Can Cement	$ 9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
1125	Cdn Indust	$ 19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ¾
1900	Cdn Int Pow	$ 12½	12¼	12½	+ ½
1552	Con Bath	$ 24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
100	Dom Text	$ 7	7	7	
24600	Fncl Col	215	132	215	+31
227	Gaz Metro	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
100	Imasco	$ 28	28	28	+ ¼
800	Ivaco	$ 12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
100	Laur Fin	$ 8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
3880	Molson A	$ 16½	16½	16½	— ½
1000	Molson B	$ 15	15	15	+ ⅛
500	Mont Trust	$ 14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
350	Power Cp	$ 10	9¾	10	+ ½
620	Price Co	$ 13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
125	Rolland A	$ 7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
5030	Royal Bank	$ 29	28¼	29	+1
100	Roy Trust A	$ 24	24	24	+ ⅜
300	Steinberg A	$ 18½	18½	18½	— ¼
530	Zellers	$ 9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛

Total sales 853,950 shares.

Market Summary

Jan. 24, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Ryder Sys	278,300	5⅞	+1⅛
MidSouUt	234,400	14½	+ ⅜
Chrysler	251,900	10	+ ½
Sony Corp	246,400	5¼	+ ⅜
Southern Co	196,000	10½	+ ½
Citicorp	157,100	32⅛	+ ⅛
South Ry	176,300	41½	—1
Texaco Inc	170,700	24⅞	
McDonald	155,500	30½	+ ¾
Carrier Cp	149,900	9⅞	+ ⅜
Am Home	144,800	30	+ ⅝
Amax Inc	138,000	35⅛	+1½
Occiden Pet	130,400	14⅛	+ ¼
Gen Elec	128,000	35⅝	+ ⅞
MobilOil	127,700	39¼	+1⅜

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	20.67	17.96
Advances	1065	914
Declines	362	470
Unchanged	364	419
Total issues	1791	1803
New 1974-75 highs	20	14
New 1974-75 lows	1	3

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
PrudBldg M	92,700	2⅛	— ⅛
Champ Ho	81,200	3	+ ⅜
PanOcean O	62,930	9⅞	+ ¼
McCull Oil	47,200	3⅞	+ ¼
Con Oil Gas	46,700	9⅜	+ ⅜
Syntex Corp	43,900	33¼	+ ⅞
Sambos Rst	41,900	8⅞	+ ½
GraingerW	34,900	19	+ ½
Texas Intl	30,900	7⅞	+ ¼
Damson Oil	29,700	4⅛	+ ¼

Approx total stock sales 2,130,000
Stock sales year ago 2,813,070

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
71.51	69.76	71.05	+1.19

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	659.11	671.46	652.69	666.61	+ 9.85
20 Trn	152.37	154.42	150.93	153.19	+ 0.74
15 Util	77.84	79.50	77.17	78.96	+ 1.51
65 Stk	215.24	219.07	213.20	217.47	+ 2.82

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	81.52	79.27	80.85	+0.98
15 Railroads	37.80	36.93	37.52	+0.33
15 Utilities	39.25	38.23	39.01	+0.64
500 Stocks	73.57	71.55	72.98	+0.91

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	38.84	38.40	38.84	+0.47
Industrials	41.54	41.03	41.54	+0.55
Transportation	28.27	27.96	28.25	+0.38
Utility	29.95	29.74	29.95	+0.28
Finance	45.28	45.04	45.28	+0.28

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 23	219,203	264,429	3,876
Jan. 22	191,897	243,656	2,723
Jan. 21	217,510	251,196	2,361
Jan. 20	217,648	272,362	4,470
Jan. 17	220,037	241,128	3,469
Jan. 16	234,571	252,945	3,467

*These totals are included in the sales figures

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from Page 8.)

74/75 High	74/75 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
6	[illegible]	Sparton .24	5	4	7⅛	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
13⅛	6¼	SperryHut 1	4	60	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
44⅝	23⅛	SperryR .76	7	253	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
21⅝	5	Sprague El	2	92	6¾	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
15⅞	8¼	Spring M .75	4	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
34	12½	SquarD 1.10	11	49	18	17½	17⅝	
43⅝	20	Squibb .84	14	110	27	26⅛	25½	
50	24	StaleyM 1.60	6	165	50⅛	49¼	45⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	18⅛	StPoor 1.92a		17	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
57⅛	40	StdBrands 2	15	302	59	56⅞	58¼	+ 1⅛
43⅛	22¼	StBPaint .28	23	20	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	20⅛	StdOilCal 2	4	645	25	24	24⅞	+ ⅞
45⅝	39⅝	StdOil Ind	6	597	44⅛	43⅛	43⅝	+ ½
86	37⅛	StOilOh 1.36	19	73	57⅞	57⅛	57½	+ ½
9⅞	6	StdPress .40	3	36	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	StPrud .66b	8	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
15⅜	7½	Standex .52	3	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
31	12½	StanWks .96	7	7	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅝	Stanray .60	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
21⅛	13⅝	Starrett	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
16⅛	1⅞	StaMuf Inv	2	60	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
12½	8⅞	StaMS 1.10e		12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅜
50⅛	35⅛	StaufCh 2.20	5	70	42	41	42	+ ⅜
7⅜	4⅛	Sterchi .48	6	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
31¼	16	SterDrug .70	13	373	17⅝	17	17⅝	
12⅛	7½	Sterndnt .12	6	36	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ½
15⅛	10	Stevens 1.20	3	83	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
30	16⅛	StewWa 1.92	6	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
17⅞	11¼	StokVC 1.10	4	50	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
13½	10	StokVC pf 1		z350	11½	11	11	— ¾
89⅞	31½	StoneWeb	8	18	46½	45⅞	46½	+ ⅜
13	7⅞	StoneCon .60	2	16	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	— ½
18⅞	9⅛	Stop Shop 1	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	StorerBdc 1	5	41	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
10	6	StrdRite .65	7	33	8⅞	8	8⅞	+ ⅛
38¾	16	StuWor 1.32	3	66	21⅛	20	21¼	+ ⅜
30½	15½	StW pfA1.40		2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅛	Survive Shoe	4	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	SubnPro .88	5	24	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
12⅝	3⅞	SuCrest .20a		13	7⅝	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
18½	8⅛	Sun Chm .40	3	35	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
61⅜	33⅜	SunOil 1	4	8	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ ⅛
55	31½	Sun C pf2.25		97	38½	37⅜	38¼	+ ¼
20⅛	9⅜	Sunbeam 1	7	66	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
27½	10⅛	Suncstrd .80	5	202	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ 1
24⅜	7⅛	SunshMn .48	10	41	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ¼
19⅞	11⅛	SupValu .90	6	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
304	134	Supr Oil 1.40	13	14	157½	155¾	155¾	—
8⅛	2⅜	SupmkG .20	4	120	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
25	8⅝	Superscpe	2	36	11	10¾	11	
12⅞	2	Sutro Mtge	7	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Swank .48	4	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
29¼	10⅞	Sybron .72	6	167	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	2½	Systron Don	20	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
		T						
23⅜	10⅞	TaftBrd .40	5	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
10⅛	7⅛	Talcott Nat		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞	
7	4⅞	Talley .40	5	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		3	9⅞	9½	9½	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅞	TampaE .96	9	56	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
25	9¾	Tandy Corp	7	95	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
9½	4	Technicolr	4	31	5½	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
16	4⅝	Technicon	10	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
47¾	18⅛	Tektronx .20	8	26	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅝
6⅞	2⅜	Telecor .25	3	2	3⅛	3	3	
15	7⅜	Teledyn .40f	4	88	11	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	1¼	Teleprmpt		285	3	2⅞	3	
4⅛	2¼	Telex Cp		15	3¼	3¼	3¼	
24¼	16¼	Tenneco 1.60	6	176	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1	Tenneco wt A		178	2⅛	2	2⅛	
24⅝	11⅛	TesoroP .40	3	246	15⅛	14¼	15⅛	+ ⅝
32⅞	20	Texaco 2a	4	1523	24½	23¾	24¼	— ⅛
33½	24	TexCom .90	12	12	32¾	32½	32½	+ ⅛
54	20	TexETr 1.70	8	66	30	29½	29⅞	— ¼
35	20⅛	TexGsT 1.76	5	451	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅜
36⅝	20⅛	Texgplt 1.20	6	69	25½	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅞
21⅝	8¼	Texasind 1b	12	41	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
115⅞	58⅛	TexInst 1	17	445	68⅞	66	67¾	+ 1⅜
21⅛	8¼	TexOilG .01	9	95	17¾	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	19½	TexPLd .55e	11	1	21½	21½	21½	
25	15⅛	TexUt .14	10	247	22⅛	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
13⅞	2⅜	Texfi Ind		9	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
22⅛	11⅜	Textron 1.10	5	52	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
32	19	Textr pf2.08		3	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	8½	Thiokol .70	3	43	11	10¾	10⅞	
47⅞	24	ThomBet .72	14	20	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ 1⅛
11⅞	5	Thomin .40b	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
12	4	ThomJW .50	17	9	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	ThriftDg .40	9	7	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	9⅛	TI Corp 1	7	52	12	11⅞	12	+ 1
31⅛	25⅛	TidwalM .60	8	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	6¼	Tigerin .40e	4	339	9	8⅝	8⅞	
41½	24½	Timeinc 2	6	5	29⅞	29	29¾	+ ¾
17⅜	8¼	TimeMir .50	7	227	13	12⅞	13	
35½	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	6	23	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
29¼	15¼	ToledoEd	6	24	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
15½	5¼	TonkaCp .40	3	33	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
9⅛	4⅛	Too Ro .40b	8	3	6⅞	6½	6½	
36⅞	11	TraneCo .95	12	6	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
45½	25½	TranUn 1.56	11	70	34	33½	34	+ ¾
13⅞	4¼	Trans W Air		137	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
23⅛	11⅛	TWA pf 2		17	12¼	11⅛	12⅛	+ ½
9½	3⅛	TranWF .16	6	16	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
10⅛	5⅛	Transam .59	9	437	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
22	15⅛	Trainc 1.68a		7	19⅞	19½	19½	+ ⅛
7	4	TranOh .20r	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17½	10⅛	Tranwy 1.40	5	10	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
33½	15¼	Travlrs 1.08	6	x247	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
45	21⅜	Travelr pf 2		x4	31	30¼	31	
18	3⅜	TRE Cp .80f	40	53	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
27½	13⅜	TriCon 1.23e		x80	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
27⅛	9	TriSou Mtge	2	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14	9¼	Triaind .90a	4	4	13	13	13	
13⅞	5	TrianPtc .40	3	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	
26	8⅞	Trinity .80	4	24	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
22⅛	6½	Tropica .20a	14	147	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
20½	10⅛	TRW In 1.30	5	184	15	14⅞	15	
57½	37¾	TRW pf4.50		1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
57¼	36	TRW pf4.40		10	49	48½	49	
72⅞	7	TucsonG .84	6	105	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
9⅛	4½	TwenCen .20	18	145	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
12	4⅝	TycoLb .10e	7	75	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
20⅞	13	TylerCo .40	3	14	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
		U						
29⅜	13	UAL In .60a	4	352	15¼	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	13¼	Uarco 1.20a	4	21	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅞
16	9⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	7	14	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	7¾	UMC Ind 1	4	48	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅛	UMET Tr	2	27	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Unarco .50b	3	6	13⅛	13½	13⅛	— ¼
43¾	26¼	UnINV 2.59e	5	2	37	37	37	+ ⅞
15¼	5¼	UnBanc .84b	5	36	8½	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
63	47¼	UnCamp 2	7	184	41½	39¾	41½	+ 1½
46	31⅛	UnCarb 2.20	6	535	42⅝	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅞
19½	7⅛	UnCom 1.33	6	29	9½	9	9½	+ ½
8¼	2⅛	Union Corp	17	36	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
16⅛	8⅞	Un Elec 1.28	8	187	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
81	56	UnEl pf8.40		z200	59½	59	59½	+ 3½
56	39	UnEl pf4.50		z30	44	44	44	+ 1
57	37	UnEl pf4.50		z110	43	42⅛	42½	— 1½
3⅞	1⅛	Un Fidelity	14	4	3	3	3	
56⅜	27¼	UnOCal 1.98	4	95	37¼	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
73⅛	35⅛	UOCa pt2.50		6	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅜
97¾	51⅛	UPacCp 2.80	10	86	65⅛	64⅞	65	+ ¼
11	1⅛	Uniona Inc		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Uniroyal .70	4	70	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
93½	62	Uniroyal pt 8		z100	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅜
37⅛	22½	UnitAircft 2	6	182	35½	36⅛	36½	— ⅜
7⅞	2⅜	Unit Brands		11	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	4⅛	UnBrnd pfA		6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅛	UnitCp .77e		28	6⅛	6	6⅛	
10⅞	4	U FinCal .20	5	20	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
8	3	U GasP .45e	7	273	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
23	13⅛	U Illum 2.32	6	36	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅝
8⅛	1⅛	Unitinn .10		28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅞	8⅛	UJerBk 1.84	6	24	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
21	12	UnMM 1.40	3	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
18⅛	6	Un Nuclr		48	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		13	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
19½	5	UnitRefg .40	2	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
38½	18⅛	USFidG 2.48	9	72	26⅛	25⅛	26	
25⅛	18¼	USFoS 1.50e		4	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	13	USGyps 1.60	6	55	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ½
26⅛	19	USGy pf1.80		3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	2	US Home	14	304	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	2	US Ind .20b	2	368	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
23½	5⅛	USLeasg .24	12	48	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅜
12⅞	2¼	US Rlty 1e	7	11	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	—
13¼	6¼	US Shoe .95	5	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
48½	35⅛	US Stl 2.40	4	432	44	42	43⅛	+ 1⅛
16½	11	USTobac .90	9	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
17⅛	10⅛	UniTel 1.08	8	113	13⅜	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	4	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	
21⅞	12⅛	UnivarCp 1	3	5	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ½
29¼	21⅛	UnivLeaf 2	6	10	27	27	27	— ⅝
18⅛	9⅛	UOP .50	4	63	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
88¼	33	Upjohn .96	14	235	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅝
31⅛	7¼	USLIFE .29	6	180	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12¼	7⅛	UslifeF .96e		16	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
21½	11½	USM stp 1	4	37	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ½
52⅞	32⅛	Utahlnt .80a	16	214	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+ ½
36	22	UtahPL 2.36	8	48	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	14	UV Ind 1	3	188	20⅝	19⅛	20	+ 1
		V						
13¼	5⅝	Varian .20	7	34	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	⅛
35⅛	19	Veeder 1.72	6	2	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	— ¼
8⅛	2⅜	Vendo Co	156	15	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	1⅝	Venice .20	6	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅜	10½	VestSe 1.24a		26	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
34⅛	16	Vetco Offsh	15	75	26⅛	25⅛	26	— ⅛
19⅞	9	VF Corp 1	7	55	17⅝	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
7½	2½	Viacom Int	6	9	4	4	4	
9⅞	4	VictCmp .50	7	12	5⅜	5¼	[illegible]	
15⅜	6⅞	VaEPw 1.18	7	1041	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
80½	54	VaEP pf7.20		z160	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
64	40	VaEP pf 5		z230	47½	46	46	— 2
59⅜	37	VaEP pf4.80		z70	43½	43½	43½	
6⅝	3	Vornado .97t	4	431	6⅛	5⅜	6¼	+ ⅜
17⅛	7¼	VSI Corp .60	4	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	—
31½	22½	Vlu Mat 1.60	5	34	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ⅜
		W						
33⅞	10	Wachova .76	8	15	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
20	2	Wachovi Rlt	6	16	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
17	9⅛	Walgreen 1	10	46	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
56⅛	34¼	WlkrA 1.40a	10	14	38⅛	38	38	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅞	WalBus .55	8	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
11⅛	5	WalMu .60a	3	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	7⅛	WalMar .05e	12	90	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
20	6⅛	WangL .04e	7	11	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ¼
23⅞	3⅞	Ward Foods		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6⅛	Warnaco .88	3	5	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
18½	6⅛	WrnCom .40	4	62	10⅝	10⅛	10½	—
36⅛	13½	WrnC pf1.25		19	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
39⅞	19⅛	WarnL .84	13	285	26⅛	25⅞	26	
38⅝	11⅞	Warn S 1.20	5	4	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
23	10	WashGs 1.88	8	27	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	WashNat .80	4	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
32½	21¼	WasN pt2.50		2	26⅝	26½	26½	— ½
19	11½	WashSIt 1a	3	15	14	14	14	
15½	4	Waste Mgnt	5	67	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
29	11⅜	WatknJ .20e	9	12	14	13⅝	13⅞	—
6⅞	2⅞	WayGos .60	6	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
17½	10⅛	WayG pf1.60		1	12½	12½	12½	
7⅞	2⅞	Wean Unit		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅞	9⅛	Wea pf1.20k		1	11½	11½	11½	
5⅛	2	Webb Del E	4	20	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
9⅝	5⅜	Wei McL .60	2	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	—
27⅛	9⅛	WellFco .96	6	89	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
19	2⅞	WllFM 1.38e	25	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15	6⅛	WescoF .20	6	11	10	9⅞	10	
25⅛	15	WstctTr 1.40	6	5	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
28	17⅜	WstPtPep 2	4	49	23	22½	23	
13⅞	5⅛	WnAirL .40b	4	57	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
30⅛	13⅜	WnBnc 1.40	6	23	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
11⅞	5⅜	WnCo NAm	12	38	8⅞	8½	8½	
10⅛	5⅜	Wn Pac Ind	5	20	7⅛	6⅜	7⅛	
15½	8¼	WnPub 1.76	4	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15⅞	8½	WUnion 1.40		137	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
49	29½	WnUn pf4.68		1	34½	34½	34½	
26	8	WestgEl .97	8	516	11⅛	10⅞	11	
56½	38¼	Wst E pf3.60		z110	40½	40½	40½	
38⅞	18⅝	Wstvco 1.40	4	54	24	23⅛	24	
21½	10⅝	Weybrg 1.72	5	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
46	23⅛	Weyerhr .80	11	1083	29	28⅛	29	
17½	7⅛	WhelFry .40	8	30	12⅝	12	12¼	
23¼	13¼	WhelPit .70e	1	44	21¼	20⅛	21¼	
61⅛	49½	WhelPit pf 6		z90	54	53	53	
29⅞	11	Whirlpool .80	11	73	18⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12¼	7⅛	WhitCon .80	3	235	10⅛	9⅞	10	
14⅛	6⅞	WhiteM .40e	3	32	9	9	9	
2⅞	1⅛	Whittaker	5	98	2	1⅞	2	
15⅞	7⅛	WickesCp 1	6	86	11	10⅞	11	
6⅛	2¼	WiebdlSt .28	7	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
77	45⅜	WmsCos .60	9	135	56⅜	56⅛	56⅛	
56⅞	27⅛	Wms Co wt		22	37⅛	36⅛	36⅞	
44⅝	22⅛	WinnDx 1.32	12	39	32	31⅛	32	
7⅞	3	Winnebago		188	4⅛	3½	3⅞	
26	16	WiscEl 1.84	8	74	23⅛	23	23⅛	
109½	83½	WisE pf8.90		z400	96	96	96	
16⅞	10⅛	WiscPS 1.32	8	20	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
29	16½	Witco 1.20	4	20	18⅛	18	18⅛	
70	41½	Witco pf2.65		2	46	46	46	
4⅛	1½	WolvrW .05e	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	6	Wometco .56	6	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
13½	6⅛	WoodsCp .48	5	38	9⅛	8½	9⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	Wolwth 1.20	5	217	12	11⅝	12	
34⅛	18⅛	Wolw pf2.20		3	24	23½	24	
5⅝	2⅛	World Airw	2	23	3	2⅞	3	
62⅞	38	Wrigly 2.40a	11	3	45⅞	46	46⅞	
4⅛	1⅞	Wyly Corp		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		X						
127⅛	49	XeroxCp 1	14	647	60⅛	59⅛	60	
25⅛	6⅛	Xtra 2.67t	3	118	10	9⅝	10	
		Y						
18⅞	4½	Yates Ind	3	35	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
15⅞	9⅛	YngSDr .60a	4	6	11½	11⅛	11½	
		Z						
18⅞	8⅜	ZaleCorp .76	5	28	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
35⅛	16⅛	Zapata .40e	4	26	26½	26	26⅛	
7½	2½	Zayre Corp	3	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
31⅛	9⅛	ZenithRad 1	8	651	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
11⅛	3⅞	Zurn Ind .28	7	48	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursments based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock.

Past-vs-Present Comparison:

19 'BIG BOARD' STOCKS FOR THE PRICE OF ONE?

This list of 19 NYSE stocks—which are by no means unique may help point up the extraordinary condition of the market:

Telex · **Columbia Pictures** · **Helene Curtis** · **Sanders Associates** · **General Steel** · **United Brands** · **Ampex** · **Seaboard World Air** · **Addressograph** · **Lear Siegler** · **Avco** · **Berkey Photo** · **Bunker-Ramo** · **Lockheed Aircraft** · **Bangor Punta** · **Chris Craft** · **Mohawk Data Sciences** · **Kaufman & Broad** · **GAC Corp.**

At their pre-1971 highs, the *average* price per share for any ONE of these stocks worked out to about $50.

Today, you could buy shares of ALL 19 for less than $50. Their *average* price per share is less than $2.65 (Value Line Investment Survey 12/20/74.)

But the *foregoing* is just a statistical comparison—NOT a suggested course of action. We present this exhibit simply as symptomatic of the unusual situations taking shape in today's deeply depressed stock market.

What about all those Stocks at $2, $3, $4.

Of the more than 1500 stocks (most of them on the NYSE) under continuous review by The Value Line Investment Survey, currently (as of 12/20/74) we find that...

... 367 of these stocks are under $5—with 208 down below $3. (In the dismal year of 1970, just 61 of the Value Line 1500 sank below $5; the subsequent recovery gains of all 61—from their 1970 lows to their 1971-73 highs—*averaged* more than +300%.)

... of the 367 stocks now under $5, only 60 are rated *favorably* by Value Line for their Probable Market Performance in the Next 12 Months relative to all the others; 140 are rated *unfavorably* and should, we think, be completely avoided; the rest are rated average.

(While not every stock will always perform in accordance with its Value Line rating, such a large majority have in the past that we believe you can weight the odds heavily in your favor by checking your investments against these ratings.)

NOTE: Many of the stocks-under-$5 cited above are relatively volatile. They can be expected to outswing the market not only going up but also going down.

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Value Line believes that today's market is more deeply undervalued than at any time since 1949. (The Value Line average of more than 1500 stocks is at its lowest point ever since its establishment in 1961.)

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NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.50	*.66
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.70	*.69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.25	.49
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	190.00	132.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	87.92
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	72-73	80-81
Lead, spot, lb.	24½	.19
Copper elec., lb	63½-70	68 15-69½
Tin (Straits), lb	3.78¼	3.05
Zinc. E St. L basis lb	38½-40	31½-32
Silver N Y, oz	4.25	4.01
Gold N Y, oz	177.75	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	776.2	719.1

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 24, 1975

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	36.75	37.75	36.20	37.30	36.06
May	35.50	36.45	35.80	36.00	34.40
Jul	33.70	34.70	33.20	B34.60	32.70
Sep	33.00	33.20	31.70	B33.00	31.28
Oct	30.80	31.90	30.25	30.75	29.75
Mar	26.25	27.00	26.00	24.80	25.75
May	25.00	25.60	25.00	25.50	N24.60

Sales: 3,135.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WOOL (6,000 LBS)					
May	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Oct	104.0	104.0	104.0	B102.5	104.0
Dec	104.0	104.0	104.0	104.0	105.0
Sales: 4.					
COCOA					
Mar	71.23	72.30	69.50	72.00	71.30
May	64.90	66.49	63.50	65.60	64.70
Jul	60.76	63.10	60.75	62.80	61.95
Sep	59.70	61.50	59.70	61.30	60.70
Dec	57.60	59.49	57.50	59.40	58.70
Mar	56.40	58.15	56.40	58.15	57.45
May	56.25	57.40	56.25	57.40	56.65
Sales: 1,622.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Jan	52.00	52.00	51.20	51.20	51.90
Feb	52.00	52.00	51.30	51.30	52.00
Mar	52.70	52.70	51.80	51.80	52.50
May	53.90	53.90	52.90	53.00	53.70
Jul	55.10	55.10	54.20	54.20	54.90
Sep	56.30	56.30	55.40	55.40	56.10
Dec	58.00	58.20	57.20	57.20	57.90
Jan	58.70	58.70	57.60	57.80	58.50
Sales: 643.					
MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	3.12	3.20	3.12	3.18	3.12
Apr	3.32	3.34	3.29	3.33	3.29
May	3.55	3.62	3.55	3.62	3.55
Nov	4.54	4.60	4.54	4.60	4.55
Mar	5.25	5.31	5.25	5.31	5.26
Sales: 941.					
SILVER					
Jan	427.00	432.00	421.50	431.60	423.00
Mar	429.00	438.00	425.50	435.50	424.30
May	438.00	445.50	433.00	443.30	431.50
Jul	445.00	453.50	441.00	450.70	438.60
Sep	451.00	458.00	448.00	457.50	445.20
Dec	260.00	467.20	457.00	467.20	454.80
Jan	471.00	471.00	465.00	470.00	457.50
Mar	471.00	477.80	470.00	475.80	463.20
May	473.00	481.50	473.00	481.50	468.80
Sales: 8,357.					
FROZEN ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Mar	46.30	46.50	46.10	46.50	46.00
May	48.10	48.30	48.05	B48.25	B47.85
Jul	49.60	49.85	49.60	49.85	49.50
Sep	51.20	51.20	51.20	B51.40	B50.90
Sales: 250.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	37.90	38.25	37.55	38.05	37.80
May	38.80	39.10	38.32	39.00	38.80
July	40.00	40.30	39.85	40.20	39.70
Oct	42.02	42.15	41.85	B42.15	42.00
Dec	43.05	43.25	42.65	43.15	43.00
Mar	43.75	43.75	43.45	B43.80	B43.75
May	44.45	44.45	44.45	B44.50	B44.45
Sales: 1,850.					
GOLD (100 troy-oz.)					
Feb	179.00	180.00	177.80	179.50S	176.40
Mar	179.00	181.70	173.90	180.70S	177.60
Apr	181.00	182.90	179.40	182.20S	178.90
Jun	184.00	185.30	181.70	185.20S	181.90
Aug	187.30	187.30	186.60	188.20S	184.90
Oct	189.60	190.60	189.60	191.20S	187.90
Dec	193.80	194.00	192.80	194.20S	190.90
Feb	195.50	195.50	195.50	197.20S	193.90
Apr	198.50	199.30	198.50	200.20S	196.90
Sales: 1,709.					

A: Asked; B: Bid; N: Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.93	4.06	3.91½	4.04	3.98
May	3.88	4.02	3.88	4.01	3.93¾
Jul	3.79	3.89	3.77	3.88	3.85
Sep	3.87	3.98	3.85	3.98	3.91
Dec	3.96	4.08	3.94	4.08	4.01
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.10	3.19½	3.08	3.19	3.12¼
May	3.14	3.24	3.11¾	3.21	3.15¾
Jul	3.13½	3.22	3.13¼	3.22	3.15¾
Sep	2.97	3.06	2.97	3.06	2.99¾
Dec	2.78	2.84	2.76	2.84	2.79
Mar	2.82	2.88	2.82	2.88	2.84½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Mar	6.04	6.26	5.98	6.26	6.05
May	6.16	6.36	6.10	6.36	6.17
Jul	6.23	6.46	6.18	6.46	6.26
Aug	6.29	6.49	6.26	6.49	6.29
Sep	6.05	6.33	6.05	6.33	6.15
Nov	6.02	6.25	5.98	6.24	6.09
Jan	6.07	6.30	6.06	6.30	6.14
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Mar	30.70	31.95	30.50	31.95	30.95
May	29.60	30.95	29.50	30.95	29.95
Jul	28.90	29.85	28.60	29.75	29.15
Aug	28.20	29.10	27.75	28.75	28.35
Sep	27.20	28.25	27.00	27.90	27.50
Oct	25.90	26.50	25.90	25.35	26.00
Dec	24.80	25.90	24.75	25.80	25.30
Jan	25.00	25.50	24.90	25.30	25.00
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Mar	124.00	126.00	121.50	125.00	125.00
May	131.00	133.50	128.50	132.50	131.80
Jul	137.80	138.50	134.00	136.50	137.00
Aug	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	139.00
Sep	143.00	143.00	138.00	143.00	144.00
Oct	140.00	143.50	140.00	143.50	144.00
Dec	143.00	145.00	140.40	145.00	144.00
Jan	145.00	145.50	143.00	145.50	142.80

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jan	422.00	433.00	421.00	433.00	422.00
Feb	430.00	436.00	421.00	434.00	422.00
Mar	432.00	439.00	427.00	437.00	426.50
Apr	435.00	442.00	428.50	440.00	429.20
Jun	442.50	449.50	436.50	449.50	436.70
Aug	449.00	458.00	443.00	457.50	443.20
Oct	455.00	465.00	451.00	464.00	446.50
Dec	458.80	470.00	456.00	470.00	453.50
Feb	469.00	475.50	462.50	475.50	460.00
Apr	475.00	481.00	470.50	481.00	467.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Feb	36.40	36.97	35.50	35.65	36.65
Apr	36.90	37.10	36.00	36.25	37.15
Jun	37.35	37.40	36.35	36.75	37.50
Aug	35.50	37.50	36.55	36.75	37.30
Oct	37.05	37.15	36.30	b36.60	b37.10
Dec	37.40	37.50	36.65	b36.80	a37.30

Sales: Feb 2611; April 4004; June 1716; Aug 304; Oct 56; Dec 44.
Open Interest: Feb 5305; April 6991; June 4674; Aug 1649; Oct 782; Dec 329.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Feb	39.50	39.75	38.57	39.05	39.40
Apr	39.40	39.40	38.50	39.00	39.45
Jun	42.55	42.60	41.40	42.20	42.55
Jul	43.75	43.75	42.40	43.22	43.65
Aug	42.25	42.70	41.52	b42.00	a42.50
Oct	41.60	41.80	41.10	b41.40	42.00
Dec	42.47	42.90	42.05	42.75	b42.97

Sales: Feb 1634; April 1986; June 824; July 261; Aug 60; Oct 5; Dec 23.
Open Interest: Feb 2800; April 3773; June 2474; July 1152; Aug 529; Oct 208; Dec 297.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Feb	50.05	50.85	48.80	48.90	50.20
Mar	51.90	51.90	50.10	50.15	52.00
Apr	47.50	47.70	46.45	a46.45	a47.70
May	47.75	47.75	46.60	b47.45	b48.50
Jun	47.95	47.95	47.25	47.25	48.95
Sep	—	—	—	n55.50	55.00

Sales: Feb 318; March 712; April 41; May 11; June 2 Sep 2.
Open interest: Jan 17; Feb 803; March 1465; April 320; May 326; June 133; Sep 1.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36

Feb	60.40	61.90	60.12	b6
Mar	60.40	61.60	59.93	b6
May	61.80	62.85	61.20	b6
Jul	62.70	63.62	62.00	b6
Aug	62.00	62.55	60.85	b6
Feb	63.40	64.65	62.80	b6

Sales: Feb 3640; March 1812; July 414; Aug 64; Feb 7.
Open Interest: Feb 2845; M May 1505; July 1123; Aug 249; F
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nomina

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jan	—	—	—	179
Mar	179.00	181.80	178.50	181
Jun	183.00	185.70	183.00	185
Sep	187.50	190.40	187.40	190
Dec	192.00	194.40	192.00	194
Jun	—	—	—	202

Sales: Jan 1; March 1,170; Sep 24; Dec 6; June 0.

London Commodi

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	
SUGAR				
Mar	375	358	372 -373	3
May	361	344	359 -361	34
Aug	333	315	330.50-331	31
Oct	307.50	306	307 -308	2
Dec	286	276	284.50-285	2
Mar	272	263	270 -273	2
May	261	254	257 -259	2
1,831 lots.				
COCOA				
Mar	762	735	738 -740	74
May	677	662	663 -663.50	66
Jul	636	627	626 -628	6
Sep	614	606	605 -607	6
Dec	613	665	608.50-609	6
Mar	593	588	588 -593	5
May	584	584	581.50-586.50	5
3,385 lots.				
COFFEE				
Jan	453	—	452 -453	4
Mar	454	450.50	452 -453	4
May	451	447	448.50-449	4
Jul	451	447.50	450 -450.50	4
Sep	452.50	449	451.50-452	4
Nov	—	—	453 -455	4
Jan	—	—	455 -457	4
535 lots.				

London Metal Mar

	Today Bid-asked	P B
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	502 - 503	502
3 months	521 - 521.50	521
Cathodes: spot	491 - 492	491
3 months	509.50- 510	510
Tin (stan):		
Spot	3,388 -3,390	3,310
3 months	3,200 -3,205	3,215
Lead: spot	227.50- 228.50	225
3 months	214.50- 214.75	212
Zinc: spot	348 - 348.50	349
3 months	322 - 322.40	322
Silver: spot	179 - 179.50	171
3 months	184.50- 184.80	176

Paris Commoditi

	High	Low	Close (bid-aske
SUGAR No trading.			
COCOA			
Mar	798	792	788- 79
May	777	764½	765- 7
Jul	—	—	760- 77
Sep	—	—	755- 76
Dec	693	684	765- 68
Mar	—	—	655
204 lots.			

Friday's New Highs and L

NEW HIGHS-20

APL Corp, Armco Stl, Beech Crk, ConPow .6pf, CPC Intl, Doric Corp, Duq 2.75pf, Empire Fin, Gen Refrac, Latrobe Stl, LykeYng pf, MCA Inc, Mid'd Ross, Monog Ind, Nat, Peop, Sarg, Skag, State, Std

NEW LOWS-1

MinnMM

U.S. Strikes Are Re

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 ters).—The number of started in 1974 rose to a 5,000 in 1974, the Labor ment reported today. Th an increase of more th from 1973. Some 48 millio days were lost throug strikes.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.50
Albert Heijn	74.50
A gembank	274.50
Amrobank	63.90
A'dam	211
Fokker	38
Heineken	152.50
H.V.A	60
Holl-Am-H	61.50
Hoogovens	55
K.L.M.	54
Philips new	23.20
Robeco	148.10
Rolinco	96.10
Royal Dutch	68.70
Unilever	89.40
Van Ommer	276.50
Ver Mach	166.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,205
Brux-Lamb	1,845
Cock Ougree	1,150
Electrobel	5,280
GB-Inno-BM	1,950
Hoboken	4,190
Pétrofina	3,740
Ph Gevaert	1,132
Soc. Générale	2,710
Solvay	2,360
Un Minière	1,290

Frankfurt

AEG	69.80
BASF	134.90
Bayer	109
Commerzbk	173.50
Cont. Gummi	64
Daimler	252
Demag	159
DutBank	257
DresdeBk	215.50
Gels Aktier	87
Hoesch	46.50
Karstdt	393.50
Kaufhof	297
KHD	102
Lufthansa	44.50
Mannesmann	211
Metallgesell	200
Neckermann	96
Rheinstahl	52.50
RWE new	123.50
Schering	347
Siemens	228.30
Thyssen	65.50
Veba	109
Volkswagen	72.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.16
Anglo-Am	17.00
Barclay Bk	1.90
Beecham Gr	1.52
BICC	0.96
Boots	1.35
Bowater	0.80
Brit-Am Tob	2.34
Brit. Oxyg	0.26
Brit. Pet	2.83
BLMC	0.05¾
Burmah	0.48
CadburySct	0.28
Chartered	1.05
Courtaulds	0.68
Daggafont	0.72
DeBeer D	2.02
Decca Rec	1.40
Distillers	0.95
Dunlop	0.29
E Muslind	0.94
FreeSlGed	22.00
GEC	0.75
GKN	1.40
Glaxo Gr	2.82
Gt Un St	1.39
Guinness	0.75
Hawker-Sidd	2.00
Hudson Bay	£10 3/16
Imp Chem	1.75
Imps	0.45
Mar&Spen	1.49
MetalBox	1.73
Nichols	0.43
Plessey	0.83
Rand Mines	1.76
Rank Org	1.32
Royal Dutch	£18 3/16
R T.Z.	1.08
Shell	1.86
Thorn (A)	1.13
Tube Invest	1.59
Union Carb	3.85
Vickers	0.59
War L3½	24.00
West Deep	17.00
West Driel	37.00
West Ho'd	28.00
West Min	1.47
Woolworth	0.37
ZCI	0.55

Milan

Bastogi	1,534
Erba	4,110
Ercole Marelli	617
Fiat	969
Finsider	347½
Generali	60,200
IFI	2,570
Italgas	591
Italsider	659
LaRinas	112⅞
Montedis	655
Olivetti	1,257
Pirelli	695
Snia Visco	1,605
Terni	84

Paris

Air Liquide	316.70
Allmentaire	63.50
BSN	404
Carrefour	1,865
Cim Lafarge	168.90
Citroën	29.85
Cie Bancaire	436
CFP	57.90
CGE	322
CCF	124.20
Ferodo	270
L'Oreal	895
Mach Bull	37.50
Michelin	859
Moët-Henn	540
Moulinex	255.50
Nickel (Le)	92.50
Paribas	143.10
PUK	126
Penarroya	64.50
Perrier	118
Peugeot	178
Rh Poulenc	133
Sacilor	91.30
St Gobain	119.50
Suez	213
Télémécan.	840
Thomson	155.50
Usinor	95.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,125
B Boveri	990
Ciba-Geigy	1,485
Cr Suisse	2,400
Fischer	530
HolRecheN	7,450
Nestlé	2,565
Sandoz	1,575
Sté B Suisse	509
Sulzer	2,650
U B Suisse	2,525

International Herald Tribune
Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices on Jan. 24, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	36⅛	36½
1st Bk Sy	37½	38¼
1stEmp S	12¼	13¼
1st Wn F	1¾	2
Hartf NC	14¾	15¼
Midl Bks	21¼	22¼
Shaw Bos	29¾	30¼
U Va Bks	13½	14
Va N Bnk	17½	18½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	16½	16¾
Industrials		
AFA PrS	3	4
AID Inc	2	2½
AVM Co	3¼	4
Acushnt	10	11½
Addisn W	7⅞	8¼
Adv Ros	1⅛	1⅝
Alberts	2½	3
Alico Inc	9¼	9¾
Allyn Bac	4½	4½
A El Lab	⅝	1
Am Exp	25¾	26¼
Am Finl	9⅛	9½
Am Furn	2⅛	2½
Am Greet	6⅞	7⅜
Am Te'ev	8½	9¼
Am Weld	7¼	8
Amfr Dv	1⅛	1⅜
Anadite	3	3⅜
Anheus B	25⅜	26⅛
Ard May	2⅛	2⅜
ArkWIG	14⅞	15⅜
Arrow H	14	14¾
Arvida	5⅛	5½
AsCC Bot	7½	8
AllGas Lt	10⅞	11¼
Baird Al	3½	3
Balt PntC	5	5¼
Bang Hy	11¼	12
Bkam Rlt	7⅞	8¼
Bassett F	12¾	13½
Bavls Mk	9½	9¾
Beeline F	4¾	5¼
Betz Lab	28⅞	29½
Bibb Co	6⅛	6¾
Bird Son	27⅜	28¼
Birtchr	⅞	1¼
Bick Hills	27½	29
Bonza Inl	1⅞	2⅛
Booz AH	3	3⅜
Braden	6⅞	7½
Brinks	7⅜	8⅛
Brks Sca	11	11⅛
Brwning	2⅜	3
Buckb M	4⅛	4⅜
Buckeye	3⅛	4⅜
Burn Sim	4⅛	4⅜
CalWSv	24½	25½
Campl Ch	1⅛	1⅜
Conrad H	[illegible]	[illegible]
Capin Air	½	⅝
Cap Tec	2½	3⅛
Care Cp	1⅛	2
CenVt PS	10⅛	10⅝
Chm Lea	8⅛	9⅛
Chesa Ut	7	8
Chi Brids	67½	69
Chillon	2⅛	2⅛
ChrisSe	86½	89½
Circle F	1	1⅜
CitznUt A	23½	24¼
CitznUt B	23⅝	24⅛
Clark Mf	26	27
Clow Cp	6⅝	6⅞
Colu Vent	1⅛	2⅛
Com Cir	14	15
Coml Sh	16½	18
Comw Pa	21⅜	22½
Con Pap	33¼	34¼
Coronco	22	24
Craw Co	13	14½
Cross Co	9¼	10
Danly M	5½	6¼
Data Dsn	1½	1⅞
Data Hnd	5¼	5⅝
Dayl Inc	19½	20½
Decor In	1⅞	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	33	34
Delhi Oil	2⅛	2⅜
DeLux C	22½	23½
Del CanT	9½	10¼
Del IntBr	26½	27½
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	10½	11¼
Dixn Cru	13⅞	14¾
Docutel	3⅜	3⅞
Dollar G	5	5⅝
Dorch G	7½	7
Dow Jone	18¼	19¼
Doyle DB	6⅝	7⅛
Dunkin D	2⅝	2⅞
Duriron	10½	11¼
Eberln In	2¾	3½
Econ Lab	22⅞	23⅝
ElPas El	9⅛	9⅞
Elba Syst	3⅞	4⅜
Elder Be	4	4⅜
Elec Nucl	6½	7
Elec Mod	1¼	1⅜
Energy C	3½	4
Enlwistl	2	2⅜
Equty Oil	15	15½
Erle Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	12	12½
Fab Tek	⅞	1¼
Fingrht	1⅜	1⅝
Fst Bost	15¼	16
Ficknar	12¼	12¾
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	9⅞	10¼
Frmlsll	½	⅞
Fotomat	2½	2⅞
Frnkl Cp	2¾	3¼
Frnkln El	7	7½
Frnd Ice	14¼	15
Gov EFin	4⅞	5⅜
Graph Cn	8⅜	9⅜
Grph Scl	8⅝	9¼
Green Mt	5⅝	6⅛
Grey Adv	5⅞	6⅜
Gulf Insl	5⅝	6⅛
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	4⅝	5⅛
Henred F	9½	10¼
Holobm	1⅛	1½
Hcover	11⅜	12⅛
Horiz Res	4⅝	5⅛
Huck Mfg	4⅝	5
Huds Pap	16½	18
Hyatt Cp	3⅛	3½
Hyatt Int	3¼	3⅛
Ird Nucir	3⅜	4¼
Infra Ind	1⅛	1⅜
Intrmk In	⅞	1⅛
Intrmt G	11⅛	12⅛
InBk Wsh	3⅛	4⅛
Issu Ut	19⅝	20¼
Jamsby	12¼	12¾
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	14	14¾
KMS Ind	3⅞	4¼
Kaisr Stl	24⅞	25⅛
KaisStl pf	16⅛	16⅞
Kalvar	3⅞	4⅛
Kaman A	12	12½
Kampg A	1⅝	2¼
Kate Gre	1⅛	1⅛
Kaysam	⅞	1⅛
Kear Tr	4⅛	4⅛
Kelly Svc	8⅝	9⅛
Kouff Ess	12⅛	13⅛
Keye Flb	11⅛	12¼
Key CusF	3¼	3¾
King Int	1⅛	1⅛
Knap Vog	8⅛	9¼
Lance In	15¼	16
Land Res	½	⅞
Leadv Cp	1½	2
Lin Bcast	3⅛	4
Loblaw	3	3½
Log Elrn	2⅛	2⅝
Madisn G	11⅞	12⅛
Mal Rlty	1⅛	1⅛
Malikri	36¾	37½
Manor C	1⅞	2⅜
Marit Frt	7¾	8¼
Maui LP	7⅛	7¾
McCor	26½	27½
McQuay	8⅝	9½
Measur	13⅞	14¼
Medirn	25½	26¼
Merid In	1⅛	1⅛
Mdisx W	12	12⅞
Midld Ca	1⅝	2
Midw Gt	12	13
Millipr	30½	32½
Miner In	2½	3
Minn Gas	17⅞	18⅛
Miss Vl G	9¾	10½
Mrs S Pie	6⅛	7⅛
Monf Col	3⅞	4⅛
Moore P	6⅞	7⅛
Moore S	11	12
Motch M	2⅞	3⅛
Mot Club	4½	5
Mueller	7	8½
Narag Cp	4½	5
Nat G&O	7½	8¼
Nat Lib	2¼	2⅝
N Paloml	5⅜	6
N SecRsh	3⅛	3⅜
Nalnw Rl	3⅛	4⅛
NJ Nat G	11	11⅞
Nlelsn A	10⅛	11⅛
Nlelsn B	11½	12
NoCar Gs	8⅞	9⅛
N Eur Oil	14⅛	14⅞
Noitrp Kl	19	19¾
NW NalG	7⅞	8
NW PuSv	17⅛	17⅞
Noxel Cp	12⅛	13⅛
Ogilvy M	11⅛	12½
Ohio Ferr	12¼	13⅛
Oil Shale	2⅞	3⅛
Ormont	2⅛	3
Otter TP	17½	17¾
Over NA	1½	2⅛
Pabst Br	17⅛	18⅜
PacGa R	19½	20
Pakco	1	1⅛
Park Dr	21⅞	22⅛
Parks H	2	2½
Pauley P	2¼	3⅛
Pearl Mt	8½	9¼
Pa Enter	13⅞	14⅛
PnciOff B	7	7⅛
Pepsi BW	4⅛	4⅞
Petrolit	57½	59
Pettibon	16	17
Philip L	9⅞	9⅞
Piedmt A	5½	5⅞
Pinkrtn	22½	23½
Pion HIB	26	26½
Plstilin	3	4
Port HK	33½	35
Possis Cp	2¼	3
Pro Golf	1⅛	2
Pub S NC	7½	7⅞
P Bannet	25	26
PutD Cap	2⅜	2⅝
Qual Inns	1½	1⅞
Ragen Pr	2½	3¼
Rahall C	3	3½
Raych Cp	170	175
Raymnd	8	9
Recog Eq	2⅝	2⅞
Road Ex	26¼	27
Robin M	7	8
Roberts J	4⅜	4⅞
Roselon	2⅜	2⅞
Rouse	2⅛	2½
Rus Stov	11⅛	12
Sadiler	1½	2
Scan Dat	¾	1
Scripps H	15⅛	16½
Sels Doll	2½	2⅞
Seneca F	3⅜	3⅞
Seven U	20⅞	21½
Snap Tls	23⅛	24⅛
Solid Sta	9½	10½
S Cal Wat	11⅛	11⅞
Sw Gs Cp	8⅞	8⅞
Sw El Sv	13	13¼
Slandyn	10⅞	11½
Std Regis	13¼	14
Stan HPd	9⅛	11
Sterlg Str	3¼	3⅜
Strawb Cl	17	18½
Suodal F	2¼	3¼
Super El	4⅜	5⅛
TIME DC	4⅞	5⅛
Tampax	33⅛	34⅛
Taylr Wi	13⅛	14
Toch Pub	5⅜	6⅛
Techere	5⅛	5⅞
Tecum P	25½	27½
Tennant	20	22
Tiffny Co	5⅛	6⅛
Transcc	7⅛	7⅞
Transo O	10½	11
Trico Pd	22	24
Triln OG	1⅜	2⅛
Tyson F	6⅞	7⅛
Un McGll	5	5⅛
US Bnknt	⅛	1⅛
US TrkLn	10⅛	10⅞
Up Pen P	15⅛	15⅞
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	5½	6⅛
Vance S	1⅞	2⅜
Velcro	6⅞	7⅛
Ventron	20½	21
Wads Pu	3	3⅜
Wsh NG	9⅛	10⅛
Webb Re	5⅛	5⅞
Waco Dvl	1⅛	1⅛
Weight W	6⅞	7
Weldtrn	1⅛	2⅛
Weling M	6⅞	7
Well Gar	3½	4
Welsbch	3½	4⅛
Watn Mfg	1⅞	2⅛
Wesimd	44½	45⅛
Wisc PL	16⅛	16⅝
Wdwrd L	14⅛	14⅝
Wright W	2⅞	2⅞
ZionUt B	14½	15½

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هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12¾	5	AAR Cp .12e	4	12	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	AbrdMf .40b	3	7	4	4	4	
1⅛	13-16	Acme Prec	3	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13½	4¼	AdobeO .05e	9	25	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
1¼	⅝	Aegis Corp	4	7	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
4⅝	2	AeroFlo .16e		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1	AffilCap .08t	11	9	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	1-16	Affil Cap wt		4	¼	¼	¼	
6⅝	2⅝	Affil Hsp .20	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	After Six .10	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Aiken Ind	3	10	2⅛	2	2	
6⅛	4⅛	AirbFrt .50e	3	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Airpax .45t	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	15	AjaxMag 1a	4	8	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ 1⅛
20⅝	12	Alan Wd 1e	2	9	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅝
6⅛	2⅝	Alaska Airl	5	4	3⅛	3	3	
2⅝	⅛	Alba Waldn	37	8	1⅛	1	1⅛	
7½	4⅛	Alcoic .12e	5	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	3⅛	Alleghy Airl	3	2	4	4	4	
7⅝	3½	Alleg Cp wt		17	4½	4⅝	4½	
5⅝	4⅛	AllenTr .24e	2	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Allied Art	3	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10¾	10⅛	AlldThr 1.30	4	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
7⅛	½	Altec Corp	10	29	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
⅝	⅛	Altec Cp wt		32	⅛	⅛	⅛	
81	40	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	44	44	44	+ ½
8⅛	3⅝	AMAX wt		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	1½	Amco Ind	2	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16½	2⅛	AHessLL wt		13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
8	4⅝	AmBltrr .50	3	3	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
15	9½	AmBusP .24	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1	⅛	ACenMtg wt		1	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
23⅞	1⅝	Am Fletch	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2½	3-16	AmFltch wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
16	6⅝	A GarPd .30	5	14	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
7⅝	2¼	Am Int Plct	3	30	7½	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
8	3⅛	A Israel .27r	3	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	6⅛	AMaizeA .40	5	8	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	AMaizeB .40	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
38½	26⅛	Am Mf 2.50e	4	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
12⅝	1⅝	AmMot Inns	7	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
38½	24⅝	AmPetrof 2	4	15	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ 2
9⅝	2⅝	A Plan 1.02t		3	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	⅝	Am Recreat		5	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
7	2	A SafEq .11t	2	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅝
6	2½	A Techin .12	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	1	AmTrain Sv		2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	4	AMICCp .04	4	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Andrea Rad	48	2	2	2	2	
2⅝	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	6	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Anixter .10e	3	53	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Anthony .30t		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
3	1	Appl̈d Data	5	2	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
33½	12	Aquit Ca .30	18	18	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
20⅝	4½	Ariz OL .10e	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4½	ArzCol pf.48		2	5	5	5	— ⅛
9⅝	1	Armac Ent	3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6¼	Armin Cp	3	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Arrow Elect	3	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	8¼	Asamera .25	6	43	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
13⅛	4⅝	AshlOil Can	8	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7	4	Aspro .40b	4	4	5	5	5	
3⅛	¾	Astrex Inc	5	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
7⅛	7-16	Atco Ind	20	4	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
18	6⅞	Atl Richf wt		49	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
17⅝	3⅝	AtlCMB .97e	2	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25	11⅛	Augatinc .16	12	3	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
20½	6⅛	Austral Oil	10	23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	Auto Train	18	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
46⅛	20⅝	AutoSw .84a	8	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
10⅛	2¼	AVC Cp .82t	5	18	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
4	1⅛	AVEMC .14		12	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
B								
6	3⅛	BaldwS .32a		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16¼	10⅛	BanFd 1.02e		8	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
21	3⅝	BanstrCll Lt		136	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Banner .04	4	2	2½	2½	2½	
4⅝	2⅛	Barbra Lyn	21	17	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5	1⅝	Barnes Eng	16	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	Barnwel Ind		18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	BarryWr .40	5	23	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Bartell Med		1	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	1⅛	Bartons Cdy	29	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Baruch Fost	7	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	2⅛	BasinPet Cp	5	49	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	BayrkUt .72		3	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Bell Ind .08	3	22	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
2	⅝	Belscot .07t	3	1	1	1	1	+1-16
3	⅛	BenSMg wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4	1⅛	Benrus Crp	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Berg En .44t		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	⅞	BergRlt .53e	4	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	BergRlt wt		7	5-16	¼	5-16	+1-16
3½	1⅝	Berg Bruns	9	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Brg B pf1.16		2	11	11	11	— ¼
5¼	2⅛	BervenC .12	6	18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅛	⅛	Beverly Ent		105	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	5⅛	Bic Pen .36	8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅛	12	Big Ber 1.12	4	1	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
14⅝	9	BinkMf .80a	4	1	10½	10⅛	10½	
13	5⅝	BinnySm .60	9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	5⅛	Bio Dynam	14	1	14	14	14	
5⅛	3⅝	Blessings	4	9	4	4	4	
3⅛	1⅝	Blount .08	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	1⅝	Bluebird Inc	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	2⅝	Bodin Ap .40	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅛	3	Bowmar Ins	1	41	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Bowne .20	6	14	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
33⅛	9	BowVall .10	25	45	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
9⅝	5½	Brad Ragen	7	205	12⅝	11⅝	12	+ ⅝
25⅛	4⅛	BradfCm Sy	9	33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1¼	Branch .05e	6	10	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+ ⅛
15	3⅝	BraniffAr wt		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅝
19	9⅛	Brescn A 1b	3	173	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	9½	BraumEn .52	3	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
29	9⅛	Brewer 1.20	5	22	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
1⅛	⅝	BroDart Ind		1	1	1	1	
5	2	BrownCo wt		2	3	3	3	
6	4⅛	BrwnF pf.40		35	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
9	4	Bsell In .30b	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅝
5	2⅛	Buildex .32	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14½	6⅝	Bundy 1.08	35	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅛	1	Burgess Ind	6	2	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	4½	Burnsint .60	7	18	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	3	Bush Univ	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8½	5⅛	Butlerint .58	2	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	12	Buttes G Oil	5	63	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
C								
4½	1⅝	Cabicom Gn	6	2	2½	2½	2½	
7⅝	13-16	Cagles In A	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅝
9	4⅛	Calder .15b	8	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
11⅝	3⅝	Calcomp	3	21	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
4½	1⅞	Cal Lite Cp	3	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
15	9	Cal PrlCm 1	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11	1⅛	Camco Inc		9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18⅛	2 13-16	Cam Cb .25e	3	16	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+1-16
10⅛	8⅛	Campin .40b	3	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1 7-16	CdnExp GO	22	13	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+1-16
7 15-16	2	Cdn Homstd	31	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+3-16
8⅞	3⅛	CdnHydr .25	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14	9½	CdnlnP 1.28	5	12	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
5 13-16	1⅛	Cdn Merrill	9	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Cdn Occidnt	9	4	8	8	8	— ¼
60½	19½	Cdn SuprOil	9	3	28	27½	28	+ 1
2⅛	1-16	Canvert Int		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Canoga Ind	6	21	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
7⅝	1	Capehart Cp	1	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	⅝	Capital Res		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	CapitlFd .76	5	2	2	2	2	
24⅛	16⅛	Carb In .53e	5	21	21⅛	20⅝	21	
5	1⅝	Caressa .20	4	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
66½	40⅝	Carnat 1.80a	16	72	61	60	61	+ 1½
16⅞	7⅞	CaroPlol .84	6	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
60½	46	CaroPL pf 5		z10	56	56	56	+ 1½
4	9-16	Carr wt		6	15-16	15-16	15-16	
3⅛	1⅝	Carrols Dev		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅛	10	CastlAM .80	3	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ½
2⅝	1⅛	Castleton In		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	5⅝	Cavitron Cp	9	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
2⅛	½	CelluCraft	9	7	1	1	1	
3⅛	1⅝	CertlfCp .33t	3	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	3-16	Certron Cp		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
2⅛	⅝	Celec Corp	7	6	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5½	1⅝	Champ Hom		742	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅝
32⅛	4⅝	CHB Fd .57t	4	11	10⅝	10	10	— ½
5½	1	ChicUnl .40t	3	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	9-16	Christian Co		31	1⅛	1	1⅛	+5-16
1⅝	⅛	CMtgGr wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
4	1⅝	Cinema 5 Lt	26	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	1	Cinerama	2	8	2½	2	2⅛	+ ¼
9½	4⅛	Circle K .38	5	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6	3⅛	Citation .40	3	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
⅝	⅝	Citiz Finl		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅝	6	CK Petrolm	7	18	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Clark Cons	4	2	2	2	2	
9⅝	2½	Clarkson .16	5	5	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
7⅝	4½	Clausng .65e	4	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅛	CMI Corp	27	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
16½	2⅛	CMI Inv wt		4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	Coachmn In	8	1	3	3	3	
20	3⅛	Coff Mat .56	5	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
13⅛	5	ColeNat .60	4	42	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	4⅝	Coleman .44	5	33	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
8	1⅝	Colon Coml		12	3	3	3	+ ¼
8⅛	2	ColwellC .20		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
24⅛	5⅝	Cmbustn Eq	6	87	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ½
13	5⅝	ComlAlil .38	9	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅝	ComWtil .60	2	7	12½	12½	12½	
8	3	Co Psyc .10e	5	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	13⅛	ComSv 1.62b	7	3	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ½
12⅝	3⅝	Compoin .32	6	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	8½	Compugrp	5	32	10	10⅝	10⅝	
1⅝	¼	Comput Inst	10	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	5-16	Comput Inv		5	1½	1½	1½	
21⅛	5⅝	Conchem .40	3	4	6	6	6	+ ¼
4	1⅝	Condec Crp	3	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	7⅝	Conrock .60	4	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Con Oil Gas	12	363	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Cons Ref .60	4	5	6	6	6	
6⅛	2½	Consyne Cp	7	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅝	5⅛	Coook El .40	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14½	9½	Cook Ind .40	2	8	11	10⅝	10⅝	
10	2	Cordon Intl	7	25	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	11⅝	CorrBlk 1.06	8	8	16⅝	16¼	16¼	+ ½
3⅛	1⅝	Cosco Inc	7	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2 15-16	1 3-16	Courtld .10e	2	280	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	¼	Cousins wt		10	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
10⅛	3⅛	CoxCbl Com	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Craig Corp	3	32	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
7⅛	2½	CramrE .20t	2	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	3⅞	Creole Pet 1	7	19	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅝
16⅞	5⅛	Crompton	66	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
52	15½	Cross AT .84	10	9	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
24½	14⅛	CwnCPt .60r	2	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Crutchr Res	18	89	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	7⅛	CrystlO .20a	4	7	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
7⅛	3	Cubic Cp .20	5	13	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Curtis Math		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
D								
5⅝	1⅛	Damson Oil	19	341	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅝
23½	14⅝	Daniell .28b	6	4	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
54⅛	22⅛	Data Dcumt	4	4	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ½
4⅝	1⅝	Dataprod	3	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	3⅝	DayMin .20e	9	65	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ¼
8⅝	4⅝	Del Labs .20	4	3	5½	5⅝	5½	
14⅛	6⅝	DTalEz .20e	6	31	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
2½	⅝	DeRose Ind		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅝	2	Dev Cp Am	3	2	3	3	3	
10¼	1⅝	DHJ Ind	1	20	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	— ¼
25	13⅛	DiamM Drll	7	69	19⅝	18⅝	19	— ⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Digicon Inc	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	¼	Diodes Inc		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅛	DiscFbr .26t	3	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Diversey .70	6	18	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	3⅝	Dixilyn Cor	4	5	6	5⅝	6⅛	— ⅛
45	15⅝	Dome Petrl	8	21	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅝
29	18⅝	Domtar 1.60	3	2	18⅝	18½	18½	
9⅝	4⅛	Donkeny .30	2	8	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅝
8⅛	4⅝	DowneyS .35	5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19½	11⅞	DrexU 1.77e		4	15	15	15	
8⅞	3⅝	Driver Harr	5	1	6	6	6	— ¼
6⅝	3⅛	DrgFair .40	6	7	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Dunlop .07e	4	36	13-16	¾	13-16	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Dur Tst .25b	6	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
6¼	1⅛	Dynictn .05e	8	15	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
5⅝	1⅝	Dynell .14t	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
E								
12⅝	7⅝	E Systm .80	5	20	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ¾
10⅛	2⅞	ErlScheb .36	40	40	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	6⅛	Earth R .60	5	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	
24	12½	EasonO .10r	0	20	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅜
15½	11	EstnC 1.10a	5	4	16⅛	16	16½	+ ¾
5⅞	1⅝	Eastrn Frgt		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	3⅛	Ecodyne	8	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
29½	19⅝	Edgiton .50r	2	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Edo Corp	5	2	3	3	3	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅛	Edwards .20	4	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅝	2⅛	Egan Mc .20	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	2⅝	EhrnhP .20a	2	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	El Hose .40	4	2	4	4	4	— ¼
4½	1⅝	ElAudD .21t	2	12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	3-16	Elect Assist	3	9	1⅛	1½	1½	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅛	ElecEng .28	4	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
25½	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	10	13	12	13	+ 1¼
10⅝	6	ELT Inc	4	8	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	
4⅛	2⅛	EssexC .03e	3	18	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	2	12	3	2½	3	+ ⅜
9⅛	3⅛	EvanAr .10b	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12½	2⅝	Execut .24b		8	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
F								
8⅝	3⅝	FabrlCtr .06	4	8	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Fairfld Nob	3	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	1⅞	Fair Ch .20e	4	9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ¼
24	7⅛	FalconS .10e	4	72	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅝
8⅛	1	FDI Inc .01e		54	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Fed Resrces	32	72	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	FedMrt .60b	5	3	18⅛	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
15⅝	6½	Felmnt .12e	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Felsway .32	4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
25½	3⅛	Fidelco Gth	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅞	1-16	FidelcGr wt		14	½	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
6	2	Filmways	4	19	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
12⅛	5	FinSanB .20	4	105	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅝
21⅞	2	FstDenv Ml	7	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
16½	5⅝	FstSL Sh .48	4	1	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14½	1⅝	Fst Va 1.26e		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1¼	1-16	FstVaMt wt		6	¼	3-16	3-16	—1-16
12½	3⅛	Fstmark .24	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
10⅛	3⅛	FischrP .48t	6	2	5⅝	5½	5½	
11⅝	5⅝	Flight Safty	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	¼	Flock Ind		3	9-16	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
2⅝	⅞	Fla Capital	3	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	1⅝	FlaRck .10e	5	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
23⅛	9⅝	Fluke J .93t	6	8	12½	12	12¼	
15⅝	9¼	Fly Die Oil	10	16	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
6	2⅝	Foodrm .15e	3	29	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ½
7⅛	5	FooteMin 1e		31	6⅝	6½	6½	
2⅞	1⅛	ForestL .09t		12	2	2	2	+ ⅛
47	14	Fresnio .80b	4	11	26	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	6¼	Frigitemp	8	21	8⅛	8	8⅛	
21	6⅛	Frigitronic	17	91	9½	9	9½	+ ½
12⅛	4½	Frischs .30b	6	5	5⅞	5½	5½	— ¼
6⅝	3⅛	Frontier Air	3	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
G								
8⅝	3⅛	Gabriel .34t	3	25	5	4⅝	4⅞	
5	1⅛	Galaxy Cpt	7	11	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ¼
20⅛	7⅛	Gearhart .32	7	22	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅜
1⅞	⅝	Gen Buildrs		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	G Empl .24r	5	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2	¼	G Housewar		1	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Gen Interior	8	17	8	8	8	
2⅞	1	Gen Recrat	6	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	⅞	Gen Resrch		7	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	2	Generics Cp	7	34	3	2⅝	3	+ ½
4⅝	1⅝	Genge Inc		6	2	2	2	+ ⅛
14⅞	1⅛	Geon Ind	12	20	1½	1½	1½	
5⅛	1	Gerber Sci	34	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15½	7⅛	Giant F .55r	4	13	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ¼
27⅛	7⅛	Giant Y .40a	14	164	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Gladding Cp		5	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
22⅝	15½	Glatfelter 2	3	25	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
7¼	2⅞	Glen Ger .30	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅞	2½	Glover Inc		5	3	3	3	
34⅝	8⅝	Golden Cycl	18	17	17⅝	17	17¼	
2⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp	25	118	½	½	½	
3⅛	1⅛	GoodLS .10	16	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Goodrich wt		11	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	9¼	GormR .90a	5	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Gouldinc wt		5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
37½	15½	Grainger .30	12	144	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	GrandCll .20	5	4	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅝
3	⅝	Granite Mgt		12	⅝	9-16	⅝	
7⅝	1⅝	GrayMf .84t		6	2½	2½	2½	
4⅛	2	Gt Am Ind	2	2	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	GtBasin Pet	9	217	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
15⅝	9	Gr Lk Ch .16	8	18	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	
25⅞	8⅝	GRI Cp .40	5	13	11½	11¼	11½	
6	3⅝	Grow C .32b	5	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	7-16	Gruen Ind		5	13-16	¾	¾	—3-16
1⅛	⅝	GSC En .42c	13	85	1	1	1	
4⅛	⅛	GuardMt wt		7	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
38⅛	16	Gulf Can .80	8	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
6⅛	1⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	16	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅝	Glfstrm LD	4	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
H								
12	5	HallsMot .44	2	5	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
13	4⅛	Hanovr Petr	9	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	HanSq 1.98e	3	16	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
25	13½	Harland .18	16	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
13½	5	Harmn .05r	2	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
25⅝	5⅝	HartzMt Cp	9	23	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅝	HarvySt .14t	5	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Hasting .40a	3	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
1⅞	9-16	Heinick Inst	8	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11¼	1⅝	Helm 1.45e	2	18	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
3½	1	Hemdale En	2	4	1½	1½	1½	
9	5	Her Maj .48	3	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Highind Cap		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Hipirnic .15	13	18	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
4	1½	Hofmn Ind	2	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
48½	21½	Holng A 1.60	19	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ 1⅝
2⅛	1⅛	Holly Corp	5	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
56	15⅛	HomeOA .50	11	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ½
52	14⅛	HomeOB .50	10	2	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ½
20½	15⅛	HormelG .92	4	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
1	⅛	HospMtg wt		8	5-16	5-16	5-16	
15¼	5½	Hotel I 2.08e	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	11⅝	HoustOil .40	11	101	28⅝	27½	27⅝	—
37½	16⅝	HubellA 1.30	6	11	20⅛	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
38	16⅝	HubellB 1.30	7	5	21	21	21	+ ⅛
16	16	HudsB OG 1	7	2	23	23	23	
4⅛	¾	Hudson Gen		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	3½	Huffmn .40a	6	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
24⅛	11⅛	HuskyO .50	4	9	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
3½	1⅛	Hycel Inc		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	12⅝	HygrFd .65e	4	4	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
I								
7⅝	3⅛	ICH Cp .32t	11	13	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
16⅞	7⅛	ICM R 1.64e	5	6	8½	8½	8½	
11⅛	5½	IMC Magnet	5	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Imoco Gate	10	2	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2 11-16	ImpCh .35a	4	151	4 3-16	3 15-16	4 3-16	+7-16
6½	2⅝	Imper Ind	2	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅜
43⅝	19½	ImpO A .80a	12	82	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ½
5	⅞	Inarco		10	1	1	1	
5⅛	1	Incoterm A		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6	⅝	IndianHd wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	7-16	Inflight Svc	6	7	⅝	9-16	9-16	
7⅛	2⅝	Instron .20	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	½	Instrum Sys	7	27	1	⅞	1	+1-16
2⅝	½	IntegRe .19t	6	72	⅞	11-16	11-16	—1-16
3⅛	13-16	Intrmedco	28	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15-16	¼	Intl Banknot		5	½	½	½	
13⅛	5⅝	Int Cour .24	8	158	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅝
6⅛	1	Int Foodsvc	5	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	InFuneral S	5	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
9⅝	1⅞	Int Prot .10		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	¾	Int Stretch		3	1	1	1	+1-16
48	15	IntSyCon .25	9	z2850	24⅛	23⅝	24	
15½	6½	Interpool	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Intrsyst .40	6	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
19⅝	5⅛	Interway Co	2	54	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅝
4	1	Investm Fla	6	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	InvDivB .45	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	4	Inv Rlt 1.20e	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10	3⅛	IroqBrd .12	4	12	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
6⅛	1⅛	Irvin Indust	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	IsraelD .88e		2	6½	6½	6½	
6⅝	2⅝	Itel Corp	5	37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
J - K								
5⅛	3½	Jaclyn .30a	3	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Jamswy .09t	3	3	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
9⅛	3	Jeannet .22t	4	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	14½	John Pd .25	16	5	21½	21¼	21½	
3⅛	2⅛	Juniper Pet		24	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
7⅝	1⅝	Jupiter Ind	3	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	K Tel Intl		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
8⅛	4⅛	Kaisrind .26	3	117	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	Kalvex Inc		3	15-16	⅞	15-16	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	KaneMill wt		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
20⅛	11	KanebSv .90	7	41	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
57½	42	KnGE pf4.50		z10	44	44	44	
5⅛	2⅝	KenwinS .34	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
22⅛	9¼	Kewane .48a	5	34	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅝
7⅛	3⅞	Keystind .30	4	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
2 15-16	½	Kilemb .15e		20	11-16	⅝	⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	7	27	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5⅛	1	King Optical	2	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅛	6½	KingRd .15e	4	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	1½	Kingstip .16	7	1	3	3	3	
29	10⅛	Kirbyind .60	6	18	28⅛	26⅝	28⅛	+ 1¼
3⅛	1	Kit Mfg		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	⅞	Kleinerts		10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜
16⅛	4⅛	Knicker Toy	3	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Knott Sotel		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	2	KuhnStr .10	2	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
L								
3	1½	LaBarg .02e	3	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Lafay Radio	4	7	4	4	4	
8⅝	2 9-16	Lake Shore	9	6	3 9-16	3½	3 9-16	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	LaMaur .36	5	23	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
1¼	7-16	LaTour Bck		5	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
11	3⅝	LarwR 1.22e	4	32	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
⅝	1-16	LarwinR wt		15	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
11⅝	3⅝	LCA Cp .45	4	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2½	¼	LCA Cp wt		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13⅛	5	LeaRon .24b	4	5	6½	6½	6½	
9⅝	5⅛	Leath Co .50	4	2	6⅛	6	6	
16¼	10⅝	Lee Entr .40	8	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Lee Natl	8	1	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
17	2⅝	Lee Pharm	13	7	4	4	4	— ⅛
5	2	Lehigh Pres	4	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
7⅝	4	Leigh Pr .40	4	4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
5⅛	9-16	Leisure Tec	12	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
10	5⅝	LewisB .24a	3	13	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Lincoln Am	5	7	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
2	1	Lodge S .05e	5	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
7⅝	2¼	LoewThe wt		136	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Logistic .10e	3	5	2	2	2	
8½	5⅛	LaGenSv .64	12	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
24	14½	LouisCe 1.20	3	10	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LSB Ind .11t	4	2	2	2	2	
3⅝	1½	LTVCorp wt		120	2½	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
M								
1⅝	7-16	Macrod Ind	20	36	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
7	3½	Mansf T .50	7	3	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
5⅝	1⅞	Marindo B	8	32	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	+1-16
14	4⅝	Mark Contrl	4	29	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	
14	4⅝	Mark Contrl	4	29	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	
4⅝	1¼	Marlene Ind	2	5	2	2	2	
7⅝	2⅛	Marshal Ind	2	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	Masland .40	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅛	¾	Masters Inc	11	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12½	3⅛	MaierRe .20	4	9	4	4	4	— ⅛
5⅝	9-16	McCro wt n		2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
7½	2⅛	McCull Oil	9	416	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
6	2⅝	McIntsh .32	7	17	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3½	1	McKeon Cn		1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2	⅞	MDC Corp	5	7	1½	1½	1½	
11⅝	6½	Medalst .40b	4	4	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
9	2⅝	Modenco .72	4	8	4⅛	4	4	
26⅛	14⅝	MediaGn .60	9	13	23⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Metrocare	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	1	Mich Genl	5	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17	3	MichSu .40a	3	60	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅝
3⅝	2⅝	Mich S pf.24		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8¼	2⅝	Midld Co .10	16	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅛	6	Milgo Elect	5	90	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅞
8⅝	4⅛	Miller H	1	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	MillOnx .20r	3	9	7	6⅞	7	
20⅛	6⅝	Mil Roy .20e	5	48	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	5½	MoKanTx ct		6	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	— ⅛
14	10	MoPac 1.20		9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	9⅝	Mitchil 1.57t	4	10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Mite Cp .16	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅛	¼	MoAmCo Cp		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	1⅞	Modern Md		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
16½	5⅝	Molycrp wt		66	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
56⅛	40	MonP pf4.40		z120	43	41	43	+ 1
9⅝	7	Moog .55e	3	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅝	3⅛	MtgGth .95e	4	13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
4⅝	2⅛	Morton S .32	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Mov Star .30	5	1	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	6½	MPB Cp .50	3	6	8⅛	7⅞	8	
1⅝	⅝	MPS Intl Cp		5	½	½	½	
N								
5	1½	Nat Alfalfa		3	4½	4	4	— ⅛
2⅝	9-16	NatHlth Enl	8	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅞	½	Natind wt		4	⅞	¾	⅞	
7⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp	34	26	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
10½	3⅛	NMedEn .12	3	24	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	2	Nat Paragn	3	9	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	4½	NatlnwH .24	5	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
3	15-16	Neonex .05	3	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	NHamp .42e	6	6	10	10	10	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	Newidria M	10	40	½	7-16	½	
4⅝	⅞	Newpark Rs	5	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10	3⅛	N Proc .35c	6	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅝	6⅝	NYTimes .60	5	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	NiagFSv .34	3	18	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
16	3⅛	NorAm Roy	8	19	6½	6⅛	6½	— ¼
7	2⅝	NorCdn Oils	8	5	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 7-16	
17	1	NNGMob wt		169	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7½	1½	Nuclear Dat	13	63	5	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅝
20⅛	6⅛	NumacO Gs	22	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
O								
5⅞	3⅛	Oakwd Hom	3	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
33⅞	12⅝	Offshore Co	6	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
11	4	Oh Sealy .30	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	OKC Cp 1.60	3	87	23⅛	21½	23	+ 2
29⅞	7½	OnLine Sys	6	14	13	12⅛	13	+ ½
16	8⅛	OnanCp .20a	5	2	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
101½	46½	Okiep 12.42e	3	z450	62⅛	60½	62⅛	— ½
10⅛	3½	OrioleHo .20	2	11	5½	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	¼	Ormand Ind	7	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅞	4	OSullvan .50	3	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
10	2	Outdr Sprt I	3	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	4	20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
P - Q								
1⅝	11-16	P&F Indust	2	102	1¼	1	1⅛	
1⅝	1-16	Pac Cst Prp		7	7-16	7-16	7-16	
20⅛	16⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
16⅛	12⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	10½	PG 4.3pfl.09		1	12½	12½	12½	
26	20	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
28	21⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
25	19	PG 7.8pfl.96		1	21⅛	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
25⅛	19	PGE 8pf 2		2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
55¼	39	PacLt pf4.50		z40	44	43⅝	43⅝	— 1⅛
17½	10	PallCp .16e	7	28	13⅝	13	13¼	+ ½
8¼	½	Palomar Ml		2	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5½	PanOcean O	91	578	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
5⅝	2	Panfasole	2	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
6	2¼	ParaPk .10a	2	4	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
6⅞	4⅛	ParkCh .40a	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Parkwy Dis	5	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
32⅛	9¼	Parsons .45e	6	5	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
2⅝	½	Pat Fashion	10	7	1	⅞	1	
11	2⅝	Patagonia	6	8	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+ ¼
16	3⅝	PatoCG .60e	8	25	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Patrick Pet	7	68	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅝	7	Paxall .60	4	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅝	Pemcor Inc	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3	1½	Penn Dix wt		1	2	2	2	
9⅛	6⅝	PennEng .60	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅛	6⅝	PenRIE 1.15	7	11	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	PennTraf 1a	4	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	¼	Pentron Ind		2	½	½	½	—1-16
18	10½	PepBoys 1	4	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
7⅝	3	PerinICp .30	4	8	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
4⅞	½	Permaner	5	29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	1⅝	Perfec Corp	5	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	Petro Lewis	3	15	6	5⅝	6	— ⅛
8⅛	4	Phil LD .52r	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Phoenix Stl	3	113	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	PicNPa .03e	4	2	3	3	3	
4⅞	1	Piedind .18e		1	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
7½	2½	Pioneer Plas	3	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	½	Pioneer Sys		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
5⅛	2	Pioneer Tex	2	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
39½	9	PltDeMo .90	6	7	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
6⅝	5	PitWVa .56a	8	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
30½	15⅛	Pittway 1b	7	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
7⅝	3⅛	Plant Ind	4	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	7⅛	Plantrnics	4	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	PNB MR wt		3	½	½	½	
6½	3½	Pneum .20e	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
9½	4⅝	Polychr .29t	4	10	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
11⅛	2⅛	Prairie Oil	9	16	4	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Pratt Rd .30	4	32	4	3⅝	3⅛	— ¼
23	16½	Prent Hall 1	10	7	19½	19½	19½	
10⅝	3⅝	PresRIA .88		6	4½	4	4	— ⅜
10⅛	3½	PresRIB .88		4	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
5½	1¼	Presley Cos	6	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
19⅛	9⅝	Preston .70	4	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6½	PrpCT 1.28e	6	14	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅝	ProvGas .80	7	2	8½	8	8¼	+ ¼
2⅛	⅝	ProRlE .20e	2	70	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	4	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	¾	PSA Inc wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	1½	PuntaGrd Is	3	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14⅛	3½	Purepac Lb	8	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
12½	8⅛	Putnam .60a	5	23	10	10	10	+ ⅛
10⅞	7	Quebcor Inc	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
R								
20½	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	6	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
55½	12⅝	RangrO Can	38	67	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1	RapdAm wt		6	1½	1½	1½	
5⅞	2½	Rath Pack		10	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	3	RitinT 1.25e	4	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
17⅛	8	Rll RT 2.03e	6	2	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Reeves Telc	19	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	1½	Refrig Trns		5	2	2	2	— ⅛
7⅛	1	ReltlFd .81e		26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2	5-16	Rel Grp wt		57	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
11⅝	7⅛	Rem Ar .80	6	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
29	14	Rep NY Cp	4	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
44	37⅝	ReschCH .08		105	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅝
9½	5⅛	Resistflx .30	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	ResrtsIntl A	2	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	ResrtsIntl B	2	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Rest Assoc	6	6	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	¾	Rex Nor .14t		28	1⅝	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	RH Med Svc	6	1	2	2	2	
3½	1⅛	Richford In	3	9	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	¾	Richton .10e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17	7⅝	Riley Co	4	31	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ½
38½	19	RioAlgm 1	5	12	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
10⅞	4	RisdonM .36	3	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
54½	19½	Robintech	4	49	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ 1
2⅛	1⅝	Roblin Ind	1	33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Rockway .89	4	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	¼	Rockw Nat		18	⅝	9-16	⅝	+1-16
17½	6¼	Rogers Corp	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2	Roland Intl	4	18	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Rollins Intl		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	Rossmor Cp	4	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+
2	5-16	Rossmor wt		8	7-16	⅜	⅜	
38¼	15	Rowan .14	8	61	25	23⅝	24⅛	— 1⅝
18	3⅝	Rowind Inc	6	30	17½	17⅛	17½	
2⅝	7-16	RoyBusn Fd		2	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
3⅛	1	RPS Prod		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	9-16	RSC Indust	7	30	2	2	2	
1½	5-16	Rusco Ind		42	⅞	13-16	13-16	
10½	4⅛	Rust Cft .40	5	2	6	6	6	
16⅛	5½	Ryan Ho .20	10	108	15	14½	14½	+ ½
3⅛	⅞	Ryersn Hav	42	10	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
S								
19	6⅛	Sambos .10e	9	360	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ½
14½	6¼	SCarlo 1.46e		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
113½	87	SDgo pf9.64		z100	96	96	96	— 1
3⅝	1⅛	Sargent Ind	6	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	15½	Sargl pf2.25		z100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	2⅝	Saundr L .20	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	Schenut .60a	3	1	6	6	6	
4⅝	⅞	Scolck Inc		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Schiller Ind	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Sci Mgl .09e	5	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9½	4	SciAtlan .25t	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
15⅞	8¼	Scope Ind	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	SbdAlMil .40	3	3	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Seatectr Cp	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅞	2	Seaprt pf.56		z100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Sears Ind	2	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Seas All .15e	6	9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	½	Sec Mtg Inv		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ¼
1⅝	1-16	SecMt In wt		11	⅝	5-16	⅝	+1-16
7⅝	2¼	Sec Plastics	8	3	2⅛	2	2¼	
8⅛	3⅝	Solas Cp .30	6	1	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Servisco .30	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	⅝	Servotr .20r	16	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	SGL In .13r	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8	⅝	SG Sec .51e		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	6⅝	SG Se pfl.70		11	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅜
2⅛	1½	Sheer Shoe	11	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4	Shawin .50b	4	28	6½	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅞
2⅝	1⅝	ShearHay S		33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	7-16	ShettRes .06		50	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ¼
22½	9⅛	Shnandh Oil	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Shopwell In	8	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Showbot .80	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Sigma .37t	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	1½	SikesCp .0f		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	SimcoS .22b	6	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	Simkins .60	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	1½	Simplex .15t	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅛	3	Sky City .27t	2	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	¾	Solitron .06		6	1¼	1½	1¼	
10	3⅛	Sonder Brdc	3	16	5½	5	5½	+ ⅝
10½	4	Sorg Pa .40e	2	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
13	4	Soundsn .40	3	9	5	4⅞	5	
107	82½	SCE pf8.70		1	94	94	94	— ¼
13⅛	10½	SC 4 0pf 1.02		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
52	28	SouRoy .88b	21	15	47⅝	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅛
6½	3	Specity Rest	4	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Spector .10e	2	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
4	¾	SpencCo .32t		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	3⅝	Spencr F .32	2	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	2	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	StdAllianc 1	3	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3	1⅞	Std Containr	2	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7⅝	3⅛	Std Metals	5	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	StdMotrA .42	6	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3	1⅛	StdPac Corp	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19½	10⅛	StThom .48a	6	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
7⅞	4	Stanly Avia	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	StalSvL .40b	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Steelmt .20a	2	6	4½	4½	4½	
20⅛	12½	Stepn Ch .44	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	Sterl Electr	3	2	⅞	13-16	⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	SterlPre .11t	4	7	2½	2½	2½	
3⅛	1⅛	Stevcoknit	2	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	77	11	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	Struth Wells	31	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅞	5-16	Summit Org	5	21	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
16⅝	8	Sun Elec .60	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
7⅝	¾	Susquhana		2	1½	1⅜	1½	
7½	2⅛	Susquhan pf		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅛	SW Ind .80	2	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
4	2	Synaloy .12t	4	19	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
63	27⅛	Syntex .40	14	393	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ 1⅛
21⅝	8⅝	Sysco Cp .20	6	8	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	System Eng		28	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
T								
13	8	Tasty B .90r	7	2	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
1⅝	⅝	Tech Sym	31	17	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
6⅝	2¼	Techcl Oper	3	13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Technitrol	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
24½	13⅛	Telon R .20a	13	1	16	16	16	— ¼
14⅛	6	Teleflex .68t	4	5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
2⅝	1	Telex Cp wt		2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
2½	13-16	Tenna Corp		43	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Tenneco wt		19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	TennFS .40e	2	5	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
23	5	Teradyn Inc	4	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	TerraC .10e	4	137	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	4⅞	TesoroPt wt		75	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅝
12⅝	3⅝	TexasInt Co	7	169	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
4	1½	Texstar .17t	3	11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
5	2½	Thorof Mkt		13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	3⅛	Tiffany .20	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	⅝	Tigerintl wt		12	1⅛	1½	1⅝	
14⅛	1⅝	Timple Ind	3	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22⅛	2⅛	TMC Mtg In	2	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	Tokheim .20	13	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
10⅛	3⅝	TotalPtl NA	5	41	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	8⅝	Total pf.70		2	12	12	12	+ ⅜
5	1⅛	Tracor Inc	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Trnspt Pool	3	92	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	TriStMtr .80	4	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3 7-16	1⅛	TubosM .22e	11	2	2 9-16	2½	2 9-16	
10⅞	2½	Turbodyne	9	78	3⅞	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅛	TwinFair n	3	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
U								
2⅛	1⅛	UIP Cp .08a	4	6	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	7	UGasLtd .64	12	2	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ½
9	7⅛	Un Invest		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	UnA Pr .40a	7	45	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅝
3½	2 1-16	Un Asb .07e	5	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	¼	UnBrand wt		6	9-16	½	9-16	
14½	9⅛	UnCosF .45	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
2⅞	1½	Unit Foods	3	29	1½	1½	1½	
7⅛	2½	U PDye .67p		5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
25⅛	5⅛	USBan 1.65e	8	3	9	9	9	
10⅛	2⅞	US Flltr .20	4	229	4⅝	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅝
17½	5½	USLsR 1.80e	4	26	6⅝	5⅞	6	— ½
1⅛	5-16	US LsgR wt		21	11-16	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	USNat Rsrc	4	20	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
4⅛	⅞	US Radium	8	1	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
18⅞	9⅛	US Reduct 1	2	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅛	6	USRbR .60a	5	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
16⅛	7⅛	Unilok Corp	5	5	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
16⅛	5⅛	Unity Buy S	5	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	UnivRs .05e	10	11	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Univ Sav .22	12	1	5	5	5	
3⅛	1½	URS Corp	5	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	2⅛	UV Ind wt		118	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ½
V								
7⅞	3¼	VallesSt .71t	5	1	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅝	Vall In 3.20e	6	23	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ½
5⅝	3	Valley Mtal	10	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅝	5⅛	Valmac .60a	2	3	7½	7½	7½	
2½	1	ValueLin D		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8	4	VanDorn .36	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅛	⅞	Varo Inc	2	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅛	5½	Veecolns .32	5	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
1	⅞	Verit nd		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7⅛	5⅝	VermtA .40b	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	Vernitron	4	28	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	¾	Viatech nc		2	1½	1½	1½	
1⅝	5-16	Viewlex		18	½	½	½	
6⅝	5-16	Viking Genl	4	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	½	Vikoa Inc		1	1	1	1	— ⅛
5⅞	⅞	Vintage Ent		2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	Vishay Intrt	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Vulc Inc .30	4	11	5⅛	4⅞	5	
11	9	VulcInc pf 1		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
W								
7	2½	WabMg .10a	4	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5⅞	4⅝	Wacknt .25b	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6 11-15	1	Walnoco Oil	9	5	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	+3-16
2	½	WarcFds wt		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
6⅞	1⅛	WarC pfC.65		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
24⅞	14⅛	WasPstB .50	6	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
16	10⅛	WashRl 1.28	12	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7	3⅛	Weld Tu Am	2	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Wellco .10e	3	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Westats Pll	5	35	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
8½	2⅝	Westn Decal	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12	3⅛	Wstn Fin .10	3	26	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅞	⅛	WstPac I wt		78	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
24⅞	8½	Wstran .20a	8	112	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Whitaker .24	3	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7½	Whiting .80	5	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
15-16	3-16	Whittakr wt		21	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
2½	1⅛	Wichita Ind	7	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Wmhous .30	3	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	WilshrO .05r	8	40	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅛	WolfHB .24	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11	5⅛	Worces Cont	4	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	1	Wrather Cp	34	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3 7-16	1	Wright Har		77	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	+1-16
4⅛	2	WTC Air .18	4	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
17	5⅝	WU Inc .40	4	34	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¼
4⅛	2⅛	WyleLab .20	4	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	4⅝	Wynn nil	3	38	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
13	6⅛	WymBn .50	7	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Wyomising	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
X								
13⅛	13⅛	Xonics Inc	42	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Z								
5⅞	3⅝	Zero Mf .10e	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	83.00	82.50	84.00	77.00
Brussels	111.43	110.19	111.46	108.43
Frankfurt	116.15	114.26	118.11	110.56
London 30	217.00	197.10	217.00	146.00
London 500	92.23	84.79	93.23	63.49
Milan	93.81	92.38	93.81	85.98
Paris	114.60	112.70	114.60	99.70
Sydney	315.24	311.93	315.24	289.88
Tokyo (n)	274.35	274.71	278.27	268.24
Tokyo (o)	3747.01	3752.16	3829.37	3627.04
Zurich	229.90	234.60	246.10	210.20

(n) new. (o) old.

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 24, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	216	Matsu E. Wks.	305
Canon	180	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	117
Dai Nip. Print.	338	Mitsubi Corp.	330
Fuji Bank	345	Mitsui Co.	354
Fuji Photo	270	Mitsukoshi	361
Hitachi	130	Nippon Elec.	161
Honda Motor	480	Sharp	192
C. Itoh	403	Shiseido	814
Japan Air L.	1,670	Sony Corp.	1,570
Kansai El. P.	675	Sumitomo Bk.	350
Kao Soap	314	Taisho Marine	287
Kirin Brewery	248	Takeda Chem.	222
Komatsu	284	Teijin	151
Kubita	327	Tokio Marine	470
Matsu E. Ind.	364	Toray	126
		Toyota Motor	431

European Gold Markets

Jan. 24, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	176.75	177.50	+3.50
Zurich	176.75	177.75	+3.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	183.30	183.70	+2.22

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	£
7 D.	7 - 7½	7⅞- 8⅛	7⅛- 9⅛	10⅞-12⅛
1 M.	7⅝- 8	7 - 7½	4⅞- 5⅛	12⅛-12⅝
3 M.	8 - 8⅝	7 - 7½	6¼- 6⅞	12⅝-13⅛
6 M.	8⅛- 8⅞	7 - 7½	6½- 7⅛	13¼-13⅝
1 Y.	8⅝- 8⅞	7 - 7½	6⅝- 7⅛	13½-14⅛

Currency Rates

January 24, 1975

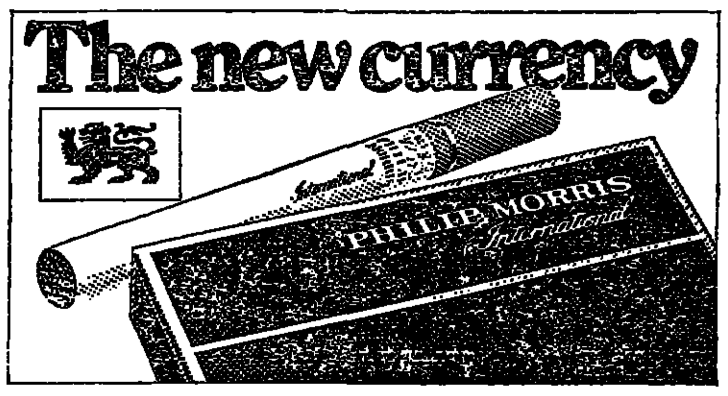
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4160	5.7610	103.95*	56.46*	37.94y	—	6.94*	97.72*	43.625*
Brussels (c)	34.875	83.04	15.014	8.135	5.474*	14.418	—	14.1075	6.30
Frankfurt	2.3200	5.5350	—	54.22*	3.654x	96.15*	6.675*	93.83*	41.95*
London (z)	2.32425	—	5.5205	10.310	1518.25	5.75775	82.95	5.8775	13.3075
Milan	637.15	1518.90	274.10	148.925	—	263.81	18.30	257.32	115.10
Paris	4.2875	10.2075	184.40*	—	6.72675x	177.40*	12.3075*	172.875*	77.60*
Zurich	2.4675	5.8812	106.35*	57.58*	0.3872*	103.13*	7.10*	—	44.8*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.5425; Escudo: 24.275; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.13; Schilling: 16.525; Sw. krona: 3.9955; Yen: 297.825; Belgian financial franc: 35.305.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

The new currency



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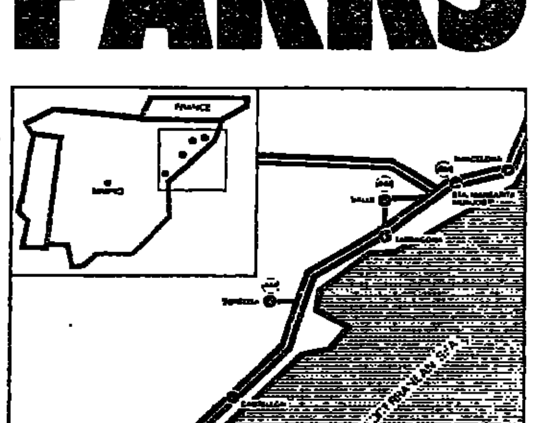
BENELUX : 28, rue Saint Michel — 1000 Brussels
ENGLAND : 5, Portman Square — London W1A 3BZ
FRANCE : 31, bd des Italiens — 75002 Paris
54, rue d'Antibes — 06400 Cannes
GERMANY: Friedrichstrasse 28 — 4 Düsseldorf
Zeil 123 — 6 Frankfurt/M
Marienplatz 18 — 8 München
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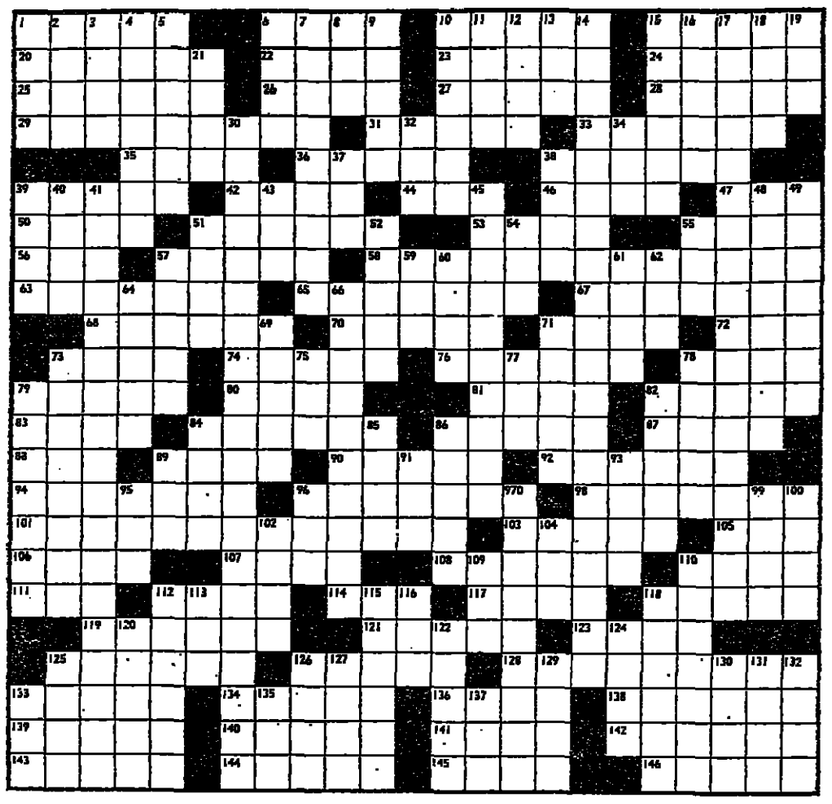
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

SIMPLE ARITHMETIC—By A. J. Santora



ACROSS

1 Misbehave
6 Hebrew measure
10 Locale
15 Corner fit
20 Add horsepower
22 Garbage
23 Old manuscript
24 House that fell
25 *Rococo*
26 "— — a nerve!"
27 Thesaurus name
28 "... would — — clock"
29 Product-yielding plants
31 "Boot" land
33 Accumulate
35 Bowwows
36 Disgusted
38 Newborns
39 Phase
42 Uncles, in Spain
44 Boxer
46 Ballgame delayer
47 "Much" stir
50 Neckelphone
51 Slackenings
53 Tobacco chew
55 Blue dye
56 Radiation unit
57 Grief
58 Congress, at times
63 Denbow, for one
65 S. A. Indians
67 Lets off
68 Musical people
70 Disastrous
71 Mine entrance
72 Newt
73 Finger sound
74 Nanny and billy
76 Hereditary
78 Clearing tool
79 Half a jumble
80 Bravo!
81 Piquancy

ACROSS

82 Atmosphere
83 Bread spread
84 Impound
86 Bus stop
87 Outstanding
88 Lizzie or soldier
89 Twelfth part
90 Kind of pool
92 *Verified*
93 Warehousing
96 Art movement
98 Tipped off
101 Personal math problem
103 Peruvians
105 Brother's title
106 Norse god
107 Cry of disgust
108 Wealth
110 Irritate
111 Number
112 Road sign
114 Stupid one
117 Against
118 "... — — on such as we"
119 Prevents
121 African tongue
123 Poetic works
125 And others: Lat.
126 Lickspittle
128 Tote-board tragedy
133 Problems for M.P.'s
134 Happening
135 Well-known Dick
138 Sister Kate's dance
139 Brazen
140 Relative
141 Pretext
142 Unpopped corn
145 Krupp's city
144 Domesticated
145 Mr. in Berlin
146 French river

DOWN

1 — — now (currently)
2 Gaselic
3 Of time: Lat.
4 Cornered
5 Inconvenienced
6 In — — (existing)
7 *Early golfing* wear
8 Ad — committee
9 Garden pest
10 Predicament
11 Not tense
12 Formerly named
14 Words on a movie marquee
15 Cotton fabric
16 Cordage fiber

DOWN

17 Supporting, a la McGovern
18 Corded fabric
19 Pitching record: Abbr.
21 Pretty girl
30 Yardstick of a sort
32 Bath or wash
34 Tokyo sash
37 Mind-reading
38 Soft cheese
39 "Queen — — Day"
40 Taken sick
41 Mutual ties
43 Japanese statesman
45 Pistols, to small heads
48 Yogurt, e.g.
49 Senior citizen
51 Savings and — —
52 Casa rooms
54 Navy ship abbr.
55 Intention
57 Curtain
59 Success
60 Running track
61 Mayan tongue
62 Legionnaire
64 Insect stage
66 Consequences
69 Seas or Pacific
71 Sour-grapes man
73 Seclusion
75 Years
77 Fiber knot
78 Less
79 Flashy player
82 Turtle and mourning
84 "Picnic" author
85 Complications
86 Rumanian folk song
89 Actor Hunter
91 Chinese truth
95 Spanish waves
95 Pallid
98 Bounce
97 Mix up pages
99 Author Linklater
100 Colorado peak
102 Arbiters, for short
104 Trapeze gear
109 Day: Abbr.
110 Breathe
112 Motor-current system
113 Kind of cycle
115 Decreased
116 Cushion
118 Harmonizes
120 Safety outlet
122 Graceful beauty
124 Dawn's opposite
125 Sheep
126 Swarm
127 Formerly
129 Hebrew month
130 Prefix for present or bus
131 Sign
132 Pitcher Sparky
133 Chem. suffix
135 Veneto, e.g.
137 "Blood and sand" cheer

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

C	O	A	L		C	H	A	T		S	T	U	M	P
H	U	L	A		O	I	S	E		H	O	M	E	R
O	I	L	F	O	R	T	H	E	L	A	M	P	S	O
		F	E	T	E		A	B	C		L	O	R	E
L	I	D		R	E	S	T		W	A	A	C		O
A	C	U	P		S	T	E	P	O	N	T	H	E	G
B	E	C	O	M	E		A	I	N	S		A	V	U
I	N	A	W	E		S	A	P	E		G	L	E	E
O	I	L	E	X	P	L	O	R	A	T	I	O	N	
		R	I	L	E	Y		B	O	O	N	S		H
S	O	U	P	C	O	N		R	O	U	T	S		S
M	I	S	L	A	Y		C	O	U	R	T		S	P
I	L	L	I	A	N	S		R	U	N	S	O	U	T
T	O	N	Y		F	E	N	D		N	E	T		T
E	N	G	S		S	A	I	D		S	A	D	E	
		F	U	L	L		O	F		E	N	E	R	G
T	O	P	S	A	I	L		F	I	N	D		S	L
E	L	E	M	I	N	S		L	A	S			U	S

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	8	46	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	46	Cloudy	MILAN	7	45	Cloudy
ANKARA	—5	22	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—16	3	Sunny
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—2	27	Snow
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	8	46	Showers
BELGRADE	12	53	Cloudy	NEW YORK	7	45	Sunny
BERLIN	3	46	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Cloudy	OSLO	12	53	Snow
BUDAPEST	2	36	Cloudy	PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
CAIRO	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	8	46	Showers
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy	ROME	13	56	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Showers	SOFIA	12	52	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	4	39	Cloudy
DUBLIN	6	42	Cloudy	TEHRAN	2	36	Clear
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Cloudy	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	Cloudy	VENICE	7	45	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Showers	VIENNA	4	39	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	Snow	WARSAW	7	45	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	7	45	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	3	37	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	45	Rain
LISBON	13	55	Showers				
LONDON	7	45	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 24, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund..... $5.38
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd..... $6.04
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss.pr. SF62.44
(l) Apollo Fund S.A. $83.02
(w) Austral Trust S.A $3.50

SAME JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Baerbond SF162.65
— (d) Conbar..... SF650.00
— (d) Grobar..... SF402.00
— (d) Stockbar..... SF712.00

(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.. $27.08
(w) Brownmvest..... $11.35
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.. $10.12
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd. $4.48

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l..... $11.06
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.... $8.10
(d) Capital Rentinvest..... LF900

(l) Cleveland Offshore Fd.. $500.95
(w) Convert. Fd.Int.A Certs. $7.00
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. $9.32
(w) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $7.14

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec SF320.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..... SF65.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SF56.75
— (d) Energievalor..... SF67.75
— (d) Ussec..... SF307.00
— (d) Europavalor..... SF113.25
(l) Crosby Fund S.A..... $3.94

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. America Fd..... $7.22
— (w) C.S. Income Fd..... $7.96

(w) D.G.C. SF25.50
(d) Delta Invest. Fund..... $8.06
(d) Delta Multifund..... $7.22
(w) Daiwa Int'l Fund..... Yen 8,254
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)... $1.50

(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... $8.91
(w) Dr. Interest Int'r Fd..... $11.00
(w) Europe Obligations..... LF924
(d) Executive Fd of Canada $5.64

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia..... $7.59
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund... $11.93
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd... $17.04
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.... $7.72

(d) Fiducem..... BF742
(w) First Intern'l Fd..... $105.08
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.... $14.29
(d) First Nat'l City Fund.... $21.47
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.. $22.58
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $49.29
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $15.44
(w) Fonselex Lease Pr..... SF1,807
(d) Formula Selection Fd... SF72.78
(d) Fondital..... $9.82
(d) Fund of Nations..... $4.79
(d) Fund of N.Y. tax-div.f... $9.74
(w) Future Australia Fd..... Aus. 8.63

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund..... $6.50
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd... $18.18
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... $9.05

(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.. $6.50
(w) Heusmann Holdgs. NV $4.940
(d) H.O.I.T. Hobat..... $20.29
(d) Icofund $9.07
(w) Ingrow $23.00
(d) Interfit..... SF285.05
(d) Interfund S.A..... $9.14
(d) Interlutia ..... Lire 6,...
(w) Intermarket Fund..... $24.13
(w) Int'l Income Fund..... $21.75
(r) Int'l Invest. Network.... $10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.... Can.$2.24
(r) Int'l Securities Fund.... $5.61
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A. $7.78
(r) Invest Atlantique $31.14
(d) Italmerica S.A. Fund.. $8.43
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.04
(r) Japan Growth Fund..... $12.10
(d) Japan Selection Fund... $9.55
(w) Japan Pacific Fund..... $11.03

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East. Trust.. $37.25
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund.. $32.46
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $10.04

(d) KB Income Fund..... LF1,453
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F $7.97
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.. $13.88
(w) Leverage Cap Hold..... $23.16

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+ (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. SF377.00
+ (w) L&B-T Income Fund.. SF344.00

(w) Lutfund..... $17.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.. $10.69
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.48
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $2.77
(w) N.A.M.F..... $48.81
(w) Nippon Fund..... $24.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund... $5.89
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd..... $7.03
(w) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.... $1.715
(r) Pegasus Intern'l..... $7.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund.. $16.85
(d) Renta Fund..... LF1,845
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF1,202
(d) Rentinvest..... LF765

SAFE GROUP:

— (d) Safe Fund..... $4.55
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..... $9.64
— (d) Global Fund..... $3.97
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF46.25

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $10.64

SHARE GROUP:

— (d) Share Realty..... $15.16
— (d) Share Int'l Fund..... $4.53
— (w) Shareholders Excal.. $4.41

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund..... SF20.50
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF3.91
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V..... $8.45
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM34.40

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.... SF1,432
— (r) Securwiss..... SF1,021

(d) Soros Fund..... $143.06
(r) Star Fund..... $5.62
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc. $5.50

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor..... SF288.00
— (d) Intervalor..... SF55.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF269.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser... SF179.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select.... SF70.50
— (d) Universal Fund..... SF73.86

(w) Talent Global Fund..... $5.47
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea). $16.67
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.. $25.59
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $13.91

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist..... $0.97*
+ (r) Do. Accumulation..... $1.25
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l..... $1.98

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..... SF27.50
— (d) Bond Invest..... SF70.00
— (d) Convert-Invest..... SF69.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SF101.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF76.00
— (d) Globinvest..... SF52.00
— (d) Pacific Invest..... SF83.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest..... SF266.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.. SF173.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds..... DM12.45
— (d) Europafonds..... DM28.90
— (d) Unifonds..... DM17.25
— (d) Unirenta DM39.25
— (d) Unispecial I. DM45.30

(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd..... $2.08
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $9.53
(w) Western Growth Fd..... $4.63
(w) Western Hedge Fund.... $1,027.74
(w) West Proprietary N.V... $1,152.15
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.. $373.12
(w) Worldwide Securities.... $29.77
(w) Worldwide Special..... $2,687.35

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ? — New; N.A. — Not available. BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; ÷ — Offer prices; a — Asked.

BOOKS

THE LIFE OF EMILY DICKINSON

By Richard B. Sewall. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. 821 pp. Two volumes. Illustrated. $30.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

SHE has come down to most of us in cameo: an antic portrait engraved in layered myth—Ophelia gathering her posies against a foreground of menacing fathers, spurring lovers and death's-heads. We have read her in the high school anthologies and come to think of her as a charming oddity—the pithy sentimentalist of birdsong and dew, the composer of such faintly cozy-cute lines as "I'm nobody! Who are you?/ Are you—nobody—too?" But now, in his massively detailed, two-volume "The Life of Emily Dickinson," Richard B. Sewall has applied the hammer of scrupulous scholarship to the cameo. And when he is finished, we are left with almost nothing but pieces. The pieces are often *fascinating*. There are, for example, the chapters devoted to the people around Emily Dickinson—her grandfather, father, mother, brother, sister, sister-in-law and posthumous editor; solid citizens of Amherst, Mass., all—which Sewall has gathered in a separate volume in the hope of first revealing his subject "in the large," because "only the 'realest' context will suit the purpose for this perennially 'unreal' figure." Though this may strike us as one of the longest exercises in throat-clearing ever undertaken, it is nevertheless impressive for the way these introductory chapters interlock. When we eventually glimpse the truth behind the unhappiness of Emily's brother, Austin, it *doesn't strike us as mere gossip*; it is as if we had penetrated the dark interior of an entire society.

Then there are Sewall's footnotes, which, while they sometimes take up as much as two-thirds of a page and often make an already unwieldy narrative seem even more so, they nevertheless contain some of the book's most interesting material. It is here, for instance, that Sewall speculates that it was lighting conditions "during the era of candles and kerosene" that focused *family activities in one or two* rooms, and thus perhaps forestalled the growth of the generation gap; it is here that he summarizes many of the earlier attempts to explain the Emily Dickinson "mystery."

It is here that he offers some of the liveliest anecdotal material. And it is here that he sometimes punctures most effectively the myth of Miss Dickinson's otherworldliness, as for instance when he gives us newspaper editor Samuel Bowles's reaction to a line of her poem about a snake—"He likes a boggy acre—/A floor too cool for corn"—to wit, "How did that girl ever know that a boggy field wasn't good for corn?"

But where does all this leave us so far as the "real" Emily Dickinson is concerned? It leaves us with almost nothing. For when all is said and done, Sewall has rejected all psychoanalytic interpretations, on the ground that the factual context must be broadened before any convincing theories can be mounted. He has shown us that if Miss Dickinson's father was tyrannical, she was still quite capable of standing up to him; that if she was disappointed in love, she was never so heartbroken that she wasn't able to fall in love again, and that if her nervous system ever broke down, it never prevented her from writing with perfect aesthetic control about that breakdown. By the end, all easy conclusions have been dispelled, and paradox is in command once again. Indeed it is almost an unbiography that Sewall has written.

And perhaps it is just as well. For though when the cameo is smashed we are left with almost nothing in the way of a portrait, what *little* that does remain is far more precious than the legend. Instead of a literary mutation, we are shown a poet who "can no longer be regarded, for all her withdrawn ways, as working in grand isolation, all uniqueness and originality," and who will be judged in another decade to be one of America's "two seminal poets" (the other being Whitman). Instead of the poet who wrote Valentines to bees and death, we are shown a master of "the creative principles operating in the English language." Instead of a detailed myth, we are shown a sliver of reality. And at the very least, the way now seems clear for future scholars to enrich that reality.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

U.S. University Reports Theft of Gold Art Objects

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (AP).—Six gold art objects worth $500,000 have been stolen from the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, authorities announced yesterday.

A guard noticed Tuesday that the Syro-Hittite treasures, dating from 1400 BC, were missing but he assumed they had been taken out for cleaning.

Among the objects taken were a gold disc, two gold arm bracelets, gold cylinders and a cylinder seal with a gold pin.

Police said that the case housing the objects had been forced open.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE

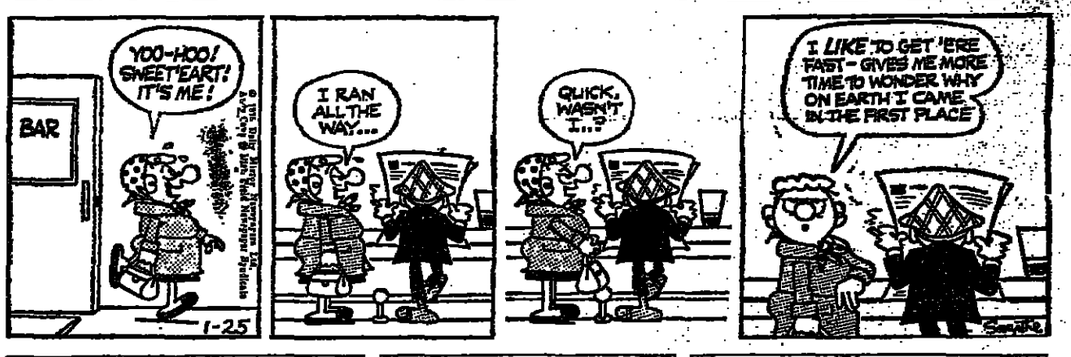


BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



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Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRIME TUNED CASHEW DEPICT

Answer: *What you might get from a serpent*—"A PRESENT"

DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا من الأصل

In World Ski Cup Race

Nadig Wins Pre-Olympic Test

NNSBRUCK, Austria, Jan. 24).—Switzerland's Marie-Thé- Nadig, the Olympic nemesis Austrian Annemarie Proell- er, struck again today, win- the World Ski Cup downhill , which was a test race for 1976 Olympic Winter Games.

roell was runner-up. It was first World Cup victory for 20-year-old Swiss since she two Olympic gold medals in 1972 Sapporo games.

he 21-year-old Austrian said, ckily, I am not superstitious, not believe in history repeat- itself." She explained her de- by saying, "I am not doing on this track, I am not yet d to it, although I did better the race than in training."

Nadig said, "I take my victory as a good sign for the Olympic Games. I know I can do even better since my run today was not without mistakes."

The women's downhill opened a series of test races on the sites of next year's Olympic Winter Games. The women's race will be followed on Sunday by a men's downhill.

Nadig sped down the 2,615-meter trail from the towering Hoadl Mountain in 1:46.95 minutes. Proell clocked 1:47.31. France's veteran Jacqueline Rouvier was third in 1:48.32, which was the best French showing in a women's downhill this season.

"I am satisfied with third place this time," the 26-year-old French woman said, "but I'd like to do better next year."

The Americans failed to place among the top 10. The front-runner once more was Cindy Nelson, 19, who said: "I am disappointed, I made too many mistakes. I did much better in training than in the race."

Lengthened Lead

Proell expanded her World Cup lead to 195 points despite the defeat. Nadig jumped from eighth place to third with 102, behind West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier, with 134.

Olympic Games have been staged here before, in 1964. Innsbruck took over the 1976 games when the site originally chosen for them by the International Olympic Committee, Denver, Col., withdrew after a referendum.

Nadig's winning time of 1:46.95 was considerably quicker than that clocked by the 1964 Olympic downhill champion, Austria's Christl Haas, who clocked 1:55.39. However, there have been several changes on the Hoadl track since then.

The women said they were satisfied with the track. They labeled it, demanding but not dangerous. There were only a few falls in the Olympic test race, including Soviet Alevtina Askarova, and two Canadians—Kathy Kreiner and Karen Cloutier.

There will be no formal pre-Olympics here as have been carried out at other Olympic sites a year ahead of Olympic Games. The reason was that the sites stood their test in the 1964 Olympic Games. However, there will be a number of test races, mostly on a lower level, except for the men's and women's downhill and Nordic skiing competitions at Seefeld next week.

Proell, usually winning one World Cup downhill race after the other, suffered her fourth defeat in six World Cup downhill races this winter. She improved her slalom abilities by losing some weight since last winter but apparently lacks the extra pounds in downhill racing.

Women's Downhill Results

1. Marie-Therese Nadig, Switz., 1:46.95.
2. Annemarie Proell-Moser, Aus., 1:47.31.
3. Jacqueline Rouvier, France, 1:48.32.
4. Bernadette Zurbriggen, Switz., 1:48.94.
5. Irene Epple, W.G., 1:49.02.
6. Rosi Mittermaier, W.G., 1:49.20.
7. Evi Mittermaier, W.G., 1:49.58.
8. Danielle Debernard, France, 1:49.69.
9. Ingrid Schmid-Gfoelner, Aus., Irmgard Lukasser, Aus., 1:50.08.

...she Defeats ...ottfried in ...ennis Event

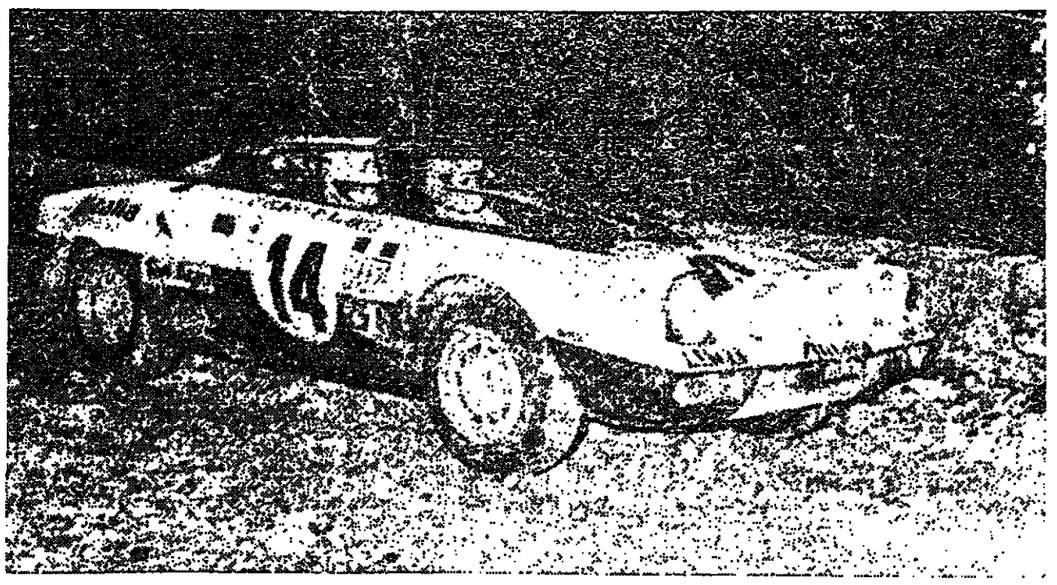
HILADELPHIA, Jan. 24).—Fifth-seeded Arthur e stayed in the running for $15,000 first prize last night he defeated Brian Gottfried, 5-7, 6-2, in the third round the U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis mpionship.

n the third set, Ashe ran four es from 1-2 to lead 5-2. He n served speeding shots in eighth game to win the match gathered in the last point n a severe serve that took ttfried off court.

liff Richey, seeded No. 16, , 1-6, 6-2, 6-3, over Bob Lutz. aime Fillol of Chile put No. 14 d Tom Gorman out of the ning 7-5, 6-7, 6-4.

n earlier action, seventh-ded Marty Riessen advanced the quarterfinals by defeating iney Ball of Australia, 6-3, Paul Gerken edged Alex yer, 7-6, 6-7, 7-6. Vitas rulaitis also advanced by up- ting No. 13 seed Raul Ramirez Mexico, 6-3, 6-0.

Tony Roche played brilliant cement tennis with severely gled shotmaking to defeat fel- y Australian Phil Dent, 6-4, 7, 6-4. John Alexander of Aus- lia, overcame Egyptian Ismail Shafei, 6-3, 6-4.



Jack Monet.

James Marcus



Jack Monet.

Jean-René Gougeon

For French, Prix d'Amérique Has Added Value

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Jan. 24 (IHT).—It is a *tiercé* race and that is enough to draw the attention of the French. The outcome of a rich national lottery also depends on how the race is run and, for the first time, the French trotting society is putting up more than 1,000,000 francs ($231,000) in purse money. France has always had a bundle riding on the Prix d'Amérique and, this year, the trot has an added value for the French: pride.

On Sunday at the Vincennes race track there will be 16 French-bred trotters and two foreigners chasing the richest purse in the trotting world. The first to the finish line will reward his owner and driver with a total of more than 540,000 francs.

There are no hot, nor lukewarm, nor sentimental betting favorites in this year's prestigious classic. For the last seven Januarys, the French have shown their faith in Une de Mai, and each time the now-retired mare emptied pocketbooks. Last year, she was beaten by Delmonica Hanover, a mare who also left an empty feeling in the pride of French trotting, once thought to be the best in the world.

Delmonica Hanover, owned, trained and—except for her Prix d'Amérique outing—raced in the United States, was scheduled to cross the Atlantic again this year. But a fever kept her home and did a bit to help U.S.-French trotting relations. It also gave France a better shot at recovering its pride.

The French Société d'Encouragement à l'Elevage du Cheval Français invited the U.S. horse last year and agreed to pay her expenses. The mare was invited again for 1975 and, when expenses were not mentioned, the Americans began screaming. But it was Delmonica who came down with the sore throat.

The pair of foreign horses which will be going up and down the difficult 2,600-meter (about a mile and five-eighths) cinder surface Sunday were both bred in the United States: Timothy T, now owned and usually raced in Italy, and Wayne Eden, a 5-year-old coming here off a victory at Yonkers Raceway in New York.

Wayne Eden is here without the kind of reputation which Delmonica had built up in the United States. Also, the horse was shipped over only 10 days ago and will be driven by New York driver Buddy Gilmour, who has never been on the cinders of Vincennes. The horse has never gone this distance; the best—and longest—victory for the speedy, small son of Speedy Rodney was the 1 1/16th-mile Realization. Still, because Delmonica was let off at 15-1 last year, and because there are no French stars, Wayne Eden will be bet Sunday. One French paper, fearful of being wrong a second straight year, calls Wayne Eden "a serious candidate." His trainer agrees.

"We thought we had a little shot," James Marcus said. "It's a long way over here." Some of the expense for bringing the horse here will be met if Wayne Eden fails to bring home part of the purse.

Timothy T. was the 1970 winner of the Hambletonian Trot and Kentucky Futurity—two-thirds of the U.S. triple crown for trotters. The durable 8-year-old will be one of five or six horses who will receive heavy betting action. Although he lost his last start, he had won his previous five and has earned nearly $700,000, about half of that sum after he was supposed to have been on stud duty in Italy.

But Timothy T. could not produce as well on the farm as he could on the track and driver-trainer Gian-Carlo Baldi on Sunday will be trying to make it the third year in a row that the French have been upstaged by *American horses*. Two years ago, Swedish-owned Dart Hanover hurt France's economy.

France, with its trotting prestige built on the sturdy legs of Une de Mai, Tidaleaum Pelo and Roquepine, will have to rely on Fakier Du Vivier, Clissa, Chablis, Axius, Bellino II and Catherina—their best—in the long run for national pride. Bellino, to be driven by Jean-René Gougeon, will probably be the race favorite.

The French have already received some good news—the draw for post positions put Timothy T. and Wayne Eden in the second of the two rows of starters. The head start won't hurt.

Italians Triumph In Monaco Rally

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Italians Sandro Munari and Mario Mannucci finished the Monte Carlo Rally today the way they had started—Munnucci in the lead—for their second victory in four years for Lancia.

Their wedge-shaped Lancia Stratos, built specifically for this event, proved the fastest and toughest of an original field of 96 that dwindled to 29 after 10 days and 4,000 miles of driving. They finished a comfortable three minutes, six seconds ahead of the Fiat of Finn Hannu Mikkola and his French co-driver, Jean Todt, who said: "There was no way we could have caught them."

AP.

Sandro Munari and Mario Mannucci on their way to victory in Lancia Stratos.

The 240-horsepower Stratos was faster on ice, snow and dry roads and, in a perfectly paced drive, Munari held off the efforts of all three Fiat team drivers almost *contemptuously*.

Finns Markku Alen and Ilkka Kivimaki finished third, 3:47 behind, while the third Fiat of Italians Fulvio Bacchelli and Bruno Scabini finished more than 20 minutes behind.

Munari gunned the Stratos to the lead in the first of the 22 special speed tests which decided the rally and never let his rivals get within three minutes of him in the second or third stages.

Won in 1972

The 35-year-old Munari and his 41-year-old co-driver teamed up to win the first all-Italian victory in the rally in 1972 in a Lancia Fulvia, but agreed that the Stratos made their victory this year "much easier."

Their main opposition was supposed to have been the French Alpine Renaults, as well as the Fiats, and when their two fellow Stratos machines crashed on the same curve in the first stage last week, it appeared the pair would have their work cut out.

But two of the three Alpine Renaults also crashed on the same bend at the start of the second stage, and the third, driven by Frenchman Jean-Pierre Nicolas and the only car to trouble them, followed suit 12 hours later.

The most remarkable performance of all was by the smallest car in the race, a Renault R5 driven by French amateurs Alain Follin and Pierre Bertrand. Follin had intended to enter his Alpine Renault sports car, but it broke down at the last moment and he borrowed his wife's tiny Renault.

He prepared it in three hours, took off with none of the special equipment that rallymen now regard as standard necessity, and finished 21st overall, fifth in his group and first in his class.

"It is just as well we did finish," Follin said. "My wife wants it back to do her shopping."

Rally Results

1. Sandro Munari-Mario Mannucci, Italy, Lancia Stratos, 6 hrs., 25 min., 59 secs.
2. Hannu Mikkola, Finland-Jean Todt, France, Fiat 124, 3:06 behind.
3. Markku Alen-Ilkka Kivimaki, Finland, Fiat 124, 3:47.
4. Fulvio Bacchelli-Bruno Scabini, Italy, Fiat 124, 21:02.
5. Jean-François Piot-Jean de Alexandris, France, Renault 17, 25:16.
6. Jacques Henry-Maurice Gelin, France, Alpine Renault, 26:12
7. Jean-Pierre Rouget-Patrice Chenez, France, Porsche Carrera, 29:01.
8. Guy Frequelin-Christian Delferrier, France, Alfa Romeo, 1:05:21
9. Noel Labaune-Jean Maurin, France, Porsche Carrera, 1:20:26.
10. Christian Dorche-Pierre Gestelin, France, BMW, 1:25:25.

Greenberg Goes to Bat For Kiner

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (NYT).—With a smile that belonged in the toothpaste hall of fame, Ralph Kiner glanced over to where Hank Greenberg was sitting.

"Hank Greenberg is the primary factor why I'm here," the New York Mets' broadcaster said at the announcement of his election to the Baseball Hall of Fame yesterday. "He came over to the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1947, my second year. I had led the league in home runs in 1946 by accident. And in 1947 we had a fun-type team. Not too much dedication. He taught me that hard work is the best thing. He changed my stance, got me up on top of the plate. Without his guidance and his approach, I don't think I'd be here. During the 1947 season, they almost shipped me out to the minors. I was really struggling. I struck out four times in one game against Hank Borowy of the Chicago Cubs on curveballs. But then all of a sudden I was able to hit the curveball. That season I hit 48 homers from June on, 51 altogether. I think it was just a case of everything that Hank Greenberg told me coming together."



United Press International.

Hank Greenberg (left) congratulates Ralph Kiner.

In a career limited to 10 seasons by a sciatic ailment, Kiner hit 369 homers, the most by any major leaguer during his first 10 years.

"But that day he struck out four times," Greenberg was saying now as Kiner was busy talking into TV microphones. "They really were going to send him back to the minors, but I interceded. I told Frank McKinney, then one of the owners, and Roy Hamey, the general manager, that he had great potential, that how could they send a guy who led the league in homers the previous year back to the minors from a last-place ballclub."

Led Other League

Greenberg had led the American League with 44 homers for the Detroit Tigers the previous season.

"When we went to spring training with the Pirates, we gravitated to each other," continued the 64-year-old stockbroker, who hit 331 homers during his own Hall of Fame career. "We were training in Miami Beach and I remember one night Ralph was invited to a formal party. He put on the tux, he put on brown shoes. I asked him, 'How can you wear those brown shoes?' and he said, 'They're the only pair I've got.' And he wore them. But he listened to me as a hitter. I moved him up close to the plate and close to the strike zone. I convinced him you had to hit a ball that was in the strike zone.

"I told him, 'If you play 150 games and get up four times a game, that's 600 times a season. If you get two swings each time up, that's 1,200 swings. If you swing 1,200 times and pick a strike each time, you're certainly going to hit 35 home runs.' That sunk in. As it turned out, he averaged 35 a year in his career. The first time I saw him, I knew he had a home run swing. When he made contact with the ball, it went somewhere. Some hitters attack the ball, and some hitters let the ball attack them. Ralph attacked the ball. And he rose above the team's fun-loving attitude in '47 that really annoyed me.

"It's easier to lose and have fun than break your back and lose and not have fun. This happens with all losing teams. Ralph was inclined that way, but I convinced him if he was going to make a career out of baseball to work at it. But that year not everybody did. Bing Crosby was one of the owners and opening day he sent us a record player and a pile of records for the clubhouse. The first record on was 'Cigarettes, Whisky and Wild, Wild Women' and it became the theme song. You hear about how losing teams trudge into the clubhouse after a loss. Not these guys. That record would be playing and they'd be whistling the tune. Billy Herman hid in his manager's office.

Around The Bag

"Herman played second base sometimes, so did Eddie Basinski, who had a reputation of being the greatest double-play man in history. We found out why. He was always around the bag. I played first base the same way, so the hole there was pretty big. Billy Cox played short, Frankie Gustine played third, Ralph was in left, Jim Russell in center, Wally Westlake in right and Clyde Kutts was our catcher. Preacher Roe, Fritz Ostermueller, Ernie Bonham, Jim Bagby and Kirby Higbe were the pitchers. The last day of the season we had to lose to finish last and get first choice in the draft. The only game we tried to lose we won. We tied the Phillies, then lost the coin-toss.

"Something was always going on. There were two broads out in rightfield who baked a cake every day for us. And some of the guys took a drink occasionally. We had a catcher, Dixie Howell, who had a few scotches one hot afternoon at the hotel in St. Louis before a night game. Higbe was pitching, throwing his knuckleball. Howell didn't catch one clean all night. Everybody realized he was stiff except the manager. Another time, one of the players got married before a night game in Pittsburgh and Cox, Russell and Elbie Fletcher came to the ballpark in the tuxedos they had worn as ushers. They had been drinking champagne and now we had to play the Reds with Ewell Blackwell pitching for them."

Kiner had been listening and now he laughed at the memory of his three teammates in tuxedos.

"Before the game," Kiner said, "Elbie Fletcher went over to see Blackwell in the Reds' clubhouse and gave him six cigars and told him, 'Do me a favor, don't throw at me tonight.'"

Kiner laughed again.

"Fritz Ostermueller," Kiner said. "He was sitting in the dugout after I hit a home run once and he said, 'Home run hitters drive Cadillacs, singles hitters drive Fords.' He knew I was driving a Cadillac then. Everybody thinks that was my line. But it wasn't. I just never denied it."

Tanzanian Wins 800 Meters in New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Jan. 24 (AP).—Filbert Bayi, the 21-year-old army lieutenant from Tanzania, provided the only spark of interest today in track and field at the New Zealand Games.

Bayi, adopted as a hero by New Zealanders after his world record 1,500-meter victory here last year, loped home in the 800 meters in 1 minute, 45.5 seconds. He was followed home closely by hometown favorite John Walker, second fastest man in the world next to Bayi over 1,500 meters.

Bayi's time was well outside the world record of 1:43.7 held by Marcello Fiasconaro of Italy.

"I found it hard to breathe," Bayi said. "I have only been doing three weeks of speed training." He said he plans to compete in both the 800 meters and 1,500 meters at the Montreal Olympics but will skip the 1,500 meters in the current meet because he is not fit.

John Kipkurgat of Kenya, Commonwealth titleholder, was third in 1:47.3.

Triple Jump

In the men's triple jump, Viktor Saneyev, world and Olympic champion, won easily despite a leg injury that forced him to pull out before his fourth jump. He logged 16.63 meters, well below his 17.44-meter world record.

Kenya's Steve Chepwony won the 400 meters in 45.24 seconds, followed by Bevan Smith of New Zealand and Steve Geed of Australia.

American Tom Hill, U.S. national AAU indoor 60-yard-hurdles champion, lost a photo finish to Fatwell Kimaiyo of Kenya in the 110-meter hurdles. The Kenyan's time of 13.35 seconds was slower than his best and .75 second below the world record.

Australians dominated the women's track events. Denise Robertson won the 200 meters in 23.33 seconds. Angela Cook won the 3,000 meters with a well judged run, in 9:14.4 minutes.

Russia's world champion Faina Mielnik overwhelmed the lighter girls from Australia and New Zealand to take the discus throw with a toss of 64.18 meters.

Swimming Results

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Jan. 24 (UPI).—American tower diver Janey Ely pulled off the biggest upset of the New Zealand Games today when she dethroned Sweden's world champion Ulrika Knape to take the women's high dive title.

Ely scored 407.61 points to Knape's 406.95.

It was the first time in 14 months that Knape had been beaten off the 10-meter platform.

Drug Report Seen Warranting U.S. Probe

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24 (AP).—A federal official said yesterday that a full-scale investigation is warranted into a 19-year-old woman's story—which she later denied—that she delivered drugs to some professional athletes.

Roxie Ann Rice's story was quoted in a police memo, but a St. Louis police official said that she has denied ever telling the story.

However, Thomas Maher, administrator of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration in St. Louis, said the DEA considered the police version of Miss Rice's story "authentic." He said the account contains "enough substance to warrant a full-scale investigation" into possible drug traffic involving professional athletes across the nation.

Maj. Charles Wren, assistant chief of detectives, said, "She flatly denied the charges she reportedly made, flatly refused to take a lie-detector test and flatly refused to talk to reporters." He said that she acted on his advice.

"In the absence of an attorney, I felt I must take a protective role in her case. I did not want her to be exploited," Wren said.

Miss Rice was arrested Jan. 4 on charges of defrauding an innkeeper and frudulently using a credit card, reportedly stolen from Ken Houston, a Washington Redskins' back. She is still in jail.

Wren said that probes by St. Louis police, federal authorities, the National Football League and the American Basketball Association were continuing.

Miss Rice's remarks were allegedly made in a six-hour session with Det. Sgt. Charles O'Brien and DEA agents. The memo quoted Miss Rice as saying she was recruited to transport what she believed were narcotics to players in many NFL cities.

Wren, however, refused to "substantiate, corroborate or verify" that any memo existed, saying he was only investigating news reports.

When O'Brien was told of Wren's position, he said, "That's his statement; let him live with it. I am not a fiction writer."

College Basketball

East

Bowdoin 93, MIT 66.
Geo. Washington 101, Catholic U. 72.
Amherst 81, Clark 59.
Bucknell 80, Dickinson 68.
Massachusetts 91, Mass Pharmacy 81.

Midwest

Louisville 78, St. Louis 70.
Tulane 81, Illinois 69.
Wayne St. 80, Oakland 73.
Bethel 62, John Wesley 62.

Southwest

New Mexico St. 72, West Texas St. 58.
Drake 82, No. Texas St. 76.
Southern St. 45, Arkansas Tech 38.

West

UCLA 104, UC-Santa Barbara 76.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

New York Rangers 5, Atlanta 2 (Tkaczuk, Gilbert, Irvine, Polis, Ratelle; Comeau, Lysiak).
Los Angeles 8, Toronto 0 (Wilding 2, Goring, Williams, Komadoski, Maloney, Corrigan).
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 2 (Lench 2, Schultz, Zarber, Lonsberry, Dupont, MacLeish; Plante, Bailey).
Buffalo 5, Detroit 1 (Spencer, Dudley Luce, Lorentz, Gare; Dionne).
Kansas City 3, Boston 2 (Kota, E. Gilbert, Croteau; Orr, Bucyk).
Montreal 7, Minnesota 0 (Sather 2, Shutt, Mahovlich, Lafleur, Robinson, Savard).
Vancouver 3, Washington 2 (Boddy, Demarco, Lever; Marson, Bloom).
Chicago 3, New York Islanders 1 (Boldirev, Russell, Martin; Drouin).

WHA Results

Thursday's Games

San Diego 6, Vancouver 1 (Lacroix, Ferguson, Hargreaves, Rivers, Adduono, Plumb; Pelyk).
Edmonton 7, Winnipeg 3 (MacDonald 3, Rogers 2, MacGregor, Climie; Hull 2, Richbranial).
Indianapolis 4, Chicago 2 (Johnson 2, Buchanan, Sleinski; MacGregor, Baltimore).
Cleveland 5, Quebec 3 (McDonough 2, Harrison 2, Ward; S. Bernier, Houle, Dupont).

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

New York 100, Cleveland 89 (Jackson 29, Monroe 26; Snyder 30, Smith 10).
Golden State 108, Philadelphia 100 (Barry 55, Wilkes 16; Carter 27, Collins 24).
Houston 96, Atlanta 95 (Ratleff 20, Murphy 28; Van Arsdale 23, Drew 22).

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

Denver 127, San Antonio 117 (Calvin 36, Simpson 33; Freeman 23, Silas 32).
Kentucky 113, San Diego 109 (Jones 32, Dampier 22; Jones 29, Lamar 23).

Miller Trailing In Crosby Golf

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 24 (UPI).—Everyone came out to watch Johnny Miller and Jack Nicklaus, but it was Hubert Green and Larry Ziegler who shot six-under-par 66s yesterday for a share of the first-round lead in the $185,000 Bing Crosby National Pro-Am golf tournament.

Miller, who had eight straight rounds under 70 and back-to-back victories in the Phoenix and Tucson Opens in the first two weeks of the 1975 Professional Golfers Association tour, shot a one-under-par 71, and Nicklaus, making his 1975 debut, matched Miller to trail Green and Ziegler by five shots.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Towering Inferno

WASHINGTON—The building was on fire and had been for a while. By the time the fire department arrived, flames were pouring out the windows. Fire Chief Gerry Ford drove up, sirens screaming. He got out of his car and was immediately surrounded by his advisers.



Buchwald

"What do you think I ought to do?" he said.

"You've got to pour water on the fire to put it out."

"That's a good idea," he agreed.

"Wait," said another adviser. "If we pour too much water on the fire, the building will collapse."

"Good point," Chief Ford said.

"I think," said another adviser, "the first thing we have to do is save the people."

"No," another advisers, said. "We have to save the building."

"We can always build another building," an adviser protested. "Let's get the people out."

"Foam would be better than water," another adviser yelled.

"Foam is too expensive," someone else said. "We've always put out fires with water before, and we will do it again."

"But this fire isn't like any other fire we've ever fought."

"I think we should let it go a little while longer," a lieutenant suggested. "It could burn itself out."

"A tough fire takes tough measures, chief. Let's go."

* * *

"I like to hear everyone's opinion," Chief Ford said. "Try to draw up a plan in which we could save both the people and the building."

As the chief's lieutenants worked out different plans on the hood on the car, sirens were heard in the distance.

"What's that?" the chief asked.

"That's the 94th Democratic Congressional Fire Brigade. We need them to put out the fire."

The Congressional Fire Brigade roared up and jumped off the trucks. They all stared at the building and shook their heads.

Chief Ford stood on the top of a hook and ladder.

"Men, the state of this buiding is bad. I don't want any applause."

There was none.

"I am determined to put this fire out, but I need your help. Now here is my plan."

"It stinks," a fireman shouted.

"An outrage," another fireman shouted.

"Wait a minute. You haven't heard it yet," the chief said.

"This is our plan," a fireman said. "We will save the people and put out the fire."

* * *

"But that's my plan," the fire chief protested.

"Yeah, but we know how to do it," the fireman said. "We have to put a lot of water on the building."

"That costs money, and I may need some water for another fire," Chief Ford said.

"Don't worry about other fires. Get this one out," the members of the fire brigade shouted.

The fire chief said, "I'm sure we can work something out so that your plan for fighting the conflagration will coincide with my plan. I'm willing to make some adjustments."

"We'll have to meet on that," the fire brigade said.

They all stood around the hook-and-ladders arguing about how to put out the fire. Meanwhile, the chief went back to his car to work on a different plan.

As all this was takin, place the flames from the towering inferno kept licking away, and high over all the fireman and equipment in the street could be heard the piercing cries of the trapped people shouting "h-e-lllllllllpppppp!"

Ancient Camel Bones Discovered in Odessa

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—A dromedary believed to have been gnawed by a saber-toothed tiger 2.5 million years ago has been discovered in the Black Sea port of Odessa, the news agency Tass reported.

Workers rebuilding the old part of the city discovered the remains of the one-hump camel 115 feet below ground in a cave assumed to have been the home of tigers and hyenas. Its bones still bore tiger tooth marks.

Mary Blume

Forging ahead outside their own circle is especially exciting to the countess. 'We want to meet people in all milieus. Look at our President. It amuses him to have breakfast with garbage collectors . . .'

Cooking Classes by Princess and Countess

PARIS (IHT).—The Countess de Mohl telephoned the other day to say that her friend, Princess Marie-Blanche de Broglie, wants to be a very modern princess and that both ladies would like to move out of their circle and meet people who aren't princesses.

Well, it's nice to be able to report that the countess and the princess have indeed found a way to make their dream come true. Over orange drinks served in glasses bearing a gold coronet in the countess's apartment in the 16th Arrondissement of Paris, the ladies described their plan.

The idea, ultimately, is to found a women's club along the democratic lines of New York's Colony Club, but as this takes time they are easing into things with cooking lessons which the princess will give in her house on the Avenue de la Motte-Picquet starting Monday. A demonstration-lesson costs 110 francs, food included, and after roll-call students and countess and princess alike will eventually tuck into, for example, cheese soufflé, pork chops charcutière, and apple tart.

The countess, fine-boned, brunette and charming, and the princess, rounder, blonde and charming, have named their venture Princess Ere 2001.

Princess spelled in the English style without the final "e" may sound *très snob* in France, but it's not intended to.

An Explanation

"It doesn't sound so much like a title," the countess explains.

"More like a joke," the princess suggests.

The 2001 part of the name shows just how farsighted the ladies are. "Everything is called 2000 these days, we want to be ahead," says the countess.

But will there be princesses in the year 2001? "There always have been princesses and there always will be," says the princess, "though not necessarily the same ones."

"The aristocracy has always known how to find new blood," the countess points out.

The princess is an alumna of the Cordon Bleu and a member of the redoubtable ladies' gastronomic society, Les Gourmettes. "Julia Child said I should go into the cooking business," she says. One of her family favorites is called *œufs tout Paris.*

The countess, on the other hand, says she cannot cook. "In my house they're rather surprised at this project because cooking is not my specialty," she says. But the princess has taught her a dish or two.

"I learned to make roast pork with cloves and pineapple. It had a ravishing name," says the countess.

"*Porc des Iles,*" says the princess.

"And a *bavaroise aux marrons,*" says the countess.

"Nesselrode," says the princess.

Still, the countess will act mostly as a critic. "I taste and criticize," she says. And the ladies will share the book-keeping duties.

"For me being a princess is a job," says the princess. For the countess, Princess Ere 2001 is the start of a hobby.

"My husband is always off shooting animals and I got tired of standing in fields watching birds drop," she says. "I thought it would be amusing to do something."

The count, sad to say, is not amused by Princess Ere 2001. The prince, who is in computers, is enthusiastic. His family, which is enormously distinguished, has, says the princess, always known how to adapt. Their motto is "*Pour l'avenir.*" The countess doesn't know the count's motto but her Baltic baron ancestors bore an equally energetic device: "I carry the lance."

Forging ahead outside their own circle is especially exciting to the countess. "We want to meet people in all milieus. Look at our President. It amuses him to have breakfast with garbage collectors and to visit people impromptu."

"In the past one used one tone of voice to some people, another to others. Paternalism is over," says the countess. "Times are changing."

"Times have changed. In other times a princess wouldn't be cooking," says the princess.

Projects

There are projects to visit friends' chateaux and even foreign lands. Although their idea of founding a women's club is heretical in France, the ladies are undaunted.

"One must live in one's epoch," declares the countess.

"Things must start moving," declares the princess.

"The idea is in the air," they declare together.

Television reporters have already been to see the ladies, and while neither they nor their circle saw the program, which was broadcast last Sunday lunchtime, the princess was promptly contacted by a Swiss journalist and a Moroccan restaurateur, and the countess was complimented by her butcher.

Princess Ere 2001 is open to everyone who is talented and interested regardless of class, say the countess and the princess. One feels awful to suggest such a thing in the face of such idealism, but isn't it possible that some social climber might take advantage of the opportunity to break bread with the *gratin* or upper crust?

"If they wish to improve their position, that shows they've already gone one step higher," says the countess kindly.

"As long as they take that one step with us," says the princess.

Actor Pat O'Brien and his wife Eloise celebrated their 44th wedding anniversary this week in Dallas where O'Brien is starring in a play. They have four children and six grandchildren. AP



PEOPLE: *American-Soviet Marria[ge] Ends in Secret Divorce*

The much-publicized romance of a Long Island college student who battled Kremlin red tape to marry a Russian medical student has ended in divorce. "But," said Debbie Brackman, 25, "I don't think I made a mistake by marrying. It was just a stage in my life—part of my journey to find myself." A Russian-language major at Barnard College, she met Valerie Kremniov in 1970 when she was touring the Soviet Union. She returned the next year to marry him but her visa expired 11 days after the wedding and she was obliged to return to the United States. Her personal appeal to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin brought Kremniov to the West. But the couple separated in November, 1973, and divorced in secrecy last April.

Mrs. Kremniov's father, Arthur Brackman, blamed the breakup of the marriage on immaturity, Kremniov's insistence on his wife's obedience and financial troubles. In an interview to be published next month by Redbook, Mrs. Kremniov says that she thinks her ex-husband is somewhere in Europe or Australia. "We're not in touch."

As for "finding herself," Mrs. Kremniov says she will leave for India next month to study with a guru. Said her father: "She gets her mind on certain courses and you can't dissuade her."

* * *

A Boston University lecture booking for Ron Ziegler on Feb. 26 is causing some turbulence on campus. The student government of the School of Public Commu[nication], sponsor of the eve[nt], paying $3,000 to Richard Ni[xon's] former White House press [secre]tary. In a telegram to the st[udent] officers, John Wicklein, de[an of] the school, told them it wou[ld be] "morally wrong" to pay $3,0[00 or] any other amount to Ziegle[r].

The student newspaper, Daily Free Press, reported Wicklein as saying, "I woul[d like] to lead the way, in a moral [effort] to dissuade people from p[aying] Watergate figures," and ag[ain] "It would be the continued [rip]ping off of the country by [people] who have no moral commi[tment] to this country's journalism [ideals]."

* * *

All four Uganda daily [news]papers had front page pi[ctures] Friday of a woman, identi[fied as] former foreign minister Pr[incess] Elizabeth Bagaaya of Toro i[n the] nude. The newspapers pub[lished] the picture on the instructi[ons of] the Ministry of Informatio[n and] Broadcasting. The same [picture] had been shown on Ugand[a TV] Thursday night. Accordi[ng to] sources, the photo appeared [in a] U.S. magazine when the [former] fashion model was visiting [the] United States sometime pr[ior to] 1972. The newspapers ac[cused] Princess Elizabeth of "selling [her]self." Since she was dis[missed] from her post as foreign mi[nister] last November by Presiden[t] Amin "in the interest of na[tional] security," she has rarely [been] seen in public. She is thou[ght to] be staying with relatives [in] Kampala.

—SAMUEL JUST[I]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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MESSAGES, JAN. 25

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